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FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen  
Pages

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITORING SOCIETY

## LABOR REPUDIATES WILLIAM Z. FOSTER AND IGNORES TRIAL

His Connection With Communists  
Acts as Eye-Opener to Many  
Who Were Once Followers

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, March 15.—Organized labor in Chicago and Illinois, base of W. Z. Foster's operations, is taking no interest in his trial in connection with the secret communist convention at St. Joseph, Mich., inquiry develops. In fact, it is a matter of comment among labor leaders that this trial is attracting less attention in labor circles hereabouts than any case of its kind in years. In tune with the American Federation of Labor no effort is made to consider the trial an attack on organized labor.

Foster's penetration into the A. F. of L. has gone farther than is generally realized, it is said, as no less than 15 or 16 state federations of labor have endorsed his amalgamation resolution. Though somewhat veiled, his program aims at industrial unionism rather than craft unionism, is essentially revolutionary in character, and seeks the ultimate overthrow of the American Federation of Labor for its success, it is said. Many union men here, but the exposure of his connection with the Communists has been something of an eye-opener, it is explained.

Feeling Toward Foster  
A good deal of resentment has developed among labor men since the steel strike and the subsequent unveiling of Foster's hidden proclivities. As one labor chief said here, yesterday:

Labor did not dream then that Foster actually stood so apart from the philosophy of the American labor movement. However, in questioning prospective jurors at the trial, Frank P. Walsh, Foster's chief counsel, has been following a line indicating he might try to capitalize Foster's leadership of the steel strike.

Neither is the Socialist Party, with national headquarters in Foster's home city, any more concerned, so far as regards the Communist Party. It does, however, have an interest in the repeal of the Anti-Syndicalism Law, under which Foster is being tried in Michigan, and in every other state where such a law has been written.

"We have no sympathy with the methods and tactics of the Communist Party," said Otto Branstetter, national executive secretary of the Socialist Party, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "but we are opposed to the punishment of an expression of opinion whether we disagree with the opinion or not, so long as no overt act is committed. From that standpoint we are interested in the trial, but not so far as concerns the organization."

Believes in Democracy  
Besides splitting with the Communists—who weakened the Socialist Party when for the most part they went out from it—on the principle of ultimate violence in the class war, around which the trial apparently revolves, the Socialists disavow the Communist tenet of minority leadership in the predicted day of the workers' triumph over Capitalism, it is pointed out.

Mr. Branstetter, who holds a parallel position in the Socialist movement to the Communist chief, said: "We are opposed to the dictatorship of a few in the name of the working class. We believe in democracy."

This difference of theory is the more interesting in the light of the effort defense counsel has been making this week to induce to prospective jurors that Russian Communism is the final descendant and by inference the sole descendant of Marxian Socialism.

The Farmer Labor party, also with national headquarters here has been somewhat disturbed lately because of the personal connection of some of its prominent members with Foster, which has given rise to some thought that the Farmer-Labor party was closer to the Communists than various of its officials would have it regarded.

## TORIES ASSAILED BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE

LONDON, March 15.—Great Britain is playing too small a part in European affairs today, according to the former premier, Mr. Lloyd George, who was the guest of the National Liberal members of Parliament at luncheon yesterday in the House of Commons. It was not pleasant to see things being disposed of without Great Britain being consulted, he said.

Of the Bonar Law Government, Mr. Lloyd George remarked: "There never has been a government within recent experience that so rapidly and in so short a time lost its prestige. With reference to the Labor Party, Mr. Lloyd George said: "If asked would I treat Labor as an enemy, I would say, 'certainly not. Not Labor.' The revolutionary elements in the Labor Party? 'Decidedly yes.'"

## ELECTION RETURNS ISSUED IN PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, March 15 (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).—Official figures of the results of the primary elections in Palestine show 93 Jews, 126 Moslems, 22 Christians and 8 of other sects were chosen to the electoral college. Of this total of 249, the non-Jewish groups will have a margin of 65.

Owing to the Arab boycott of the elections there are still vacancies in the electoral college.

## Britain Pays First Installment on Debt

By The Associated Press  
Washington, March 15  
THE first payment by the British Government under the recently negotiated debt refunding agreement was made today at the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

Although the formal agreement has not yet actually been signed, the London Government made known its desire to make at once the \$4,128,085 payment necessary to reduce the debt to an even \$4,000,000,000, the figure upon which the 62-year funding plan was calculated.

## NEW FUEL HINTED AS RESULT OF TEST

Coal Distillation Method Will  
Solve World Problem Natural  
Scientists Say

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., March 15 (Special).—In a cornfield in the western section of this city is a little, odd looking structure. It is an arrangement of especially constructed fire brick, conveyors, C o-2 apparatus, pyrometers, condensers, and other mechanisms associated with the distillation of coal, and has been under construction for several months. It is an experimental "oven" to give what is reported to be the newest attempt at low temperature distillation of coal.

While much secrecy surrounds the progress being made, it became known this week that within 10 days the final test by the new method will be made. A half dozen or more persons, said to be leading by-product and gas experts, have been visiting the plant recently. It also is said that the experiments are being watched closely by natural scientists and others who believe that low temperature distillation of coal alone can solve the world's fuel problem.

These experiments have reached an advanced stage just when the Nation is being "warmed" against dollar gasoline. Under the low temperature process it is hoped to obtain 10 gallons of high power "gasoline" from a ton of ordinary high volatile coal, in addition to other products. So assured of the success of the process is one of the leading industrial interests of the United States that it already has made plans for the erection of two plants to cost close to \$6,000,000, it is reported here.

Emil Piron, a Belgian, who is inventor of the process, explained to The Christian Science Monitor representative that no announcement of the experiments would be made for publication until the final tests were completed in the next 10 days or two weeks. These tests, he said, would be made in the presence of a group of the leading industrial coal authorities of the United States, who have requested to be notified when the "run" is made.

One result of the new process, it is said, will be the placing on the market of a new fuel for domestic household use, having all the qualities of anthracite with additional heat values and considerably lower cost to the consumer.

CHARGES AGAINST NATIONALISTS  
PARIS, March 15 (By The Associated Press).—German Nationalists wearing French uniforms and posing as French soldiers, are declared in French official advices from the Ruhr to have been committing robberies and other outrages with their own country's people as the victims. Their purpose, as interpreted here, is to excite the public against the French authorities, who have been committing robberies and other outrages with their own country's people as the victims. Their purpose, as interpreted here, is to excite the public against the French authorities, who have been committing robberies and other outrages with their own country's people as the victims.

## FOR OR AGAINST CONSTITUTION? IS MR. HAYNES' DRY CHALLENGE

Prohibition Chief, in Detroit Addresses, Stresses Citizens'  
Patriotic Responsibility—Wet Traffic Overestimated

DETROIT, Mich., March 15 (Special).—"Admittedly the liquor situation in Detroit is bad," said Roy A. Haynes, United States prohibition commissioner, in an interview yesterday with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He added:

"The city is one of the wettest in the country, but at the same time it is not as wet as it was a year ago. The situation is improving here, and will get still better. So far smuggling liquor across the border is concerned, it exists, I do not deny. But I do deny that any such quantity is coming across the Detroit river as is claimed by the enemies of prohibition. In comparison to what they say is smuggled into Detroit, the actual quantity is infinitesimal."

There are three major reasons, according to Commissioner Haynes, why the liquor situation in Detroit is worse than in many other cities:

1. The location on the Canadian border.
2. The great percentage of alien population.
3. The city's mushroom industrial growth.

"People must remember," the commissioner said, "that smuggling at Canadian and American border points is no new thing, nor is liquor the only contraband." He continued:

Narcotics are smuggled in, so are Chinese and so are various kinds of merchandise. This has been going on for years. We have obtained the cooperation of the customs authorities here in Detroit, and we are going to cut down on even what liquor is now coming in. We have employed launches in the river, and expect to use more next summer."



From photograph © Keystone View Co., New York  
Countess of Warwick

Identified With Many Public Movements the Countess Has Now Thrown  
Open Her Fine Residence, Easton Lodge, to Labor Conferences and  
Arrangements Are to Be Discussed With a Committee Consisting of Ram-  
say MacDonald, Arthur Henderson, Sydney Webb and John R. Clynes.

## SCOTS TO IGNORE ROYAL FUNCTIONS

Labor Members Declare They  
Will Not Accept Invitations  
to Attend

LONDON, March 15 (By The Associated Press).—Scots of the Labor Party in the House of Commons have sternly renounced participation in any royal functions. Most of them signed a declaration that they would accept no invitations to such affairs "when there is so much unemployment" in their constituencies.

Only about a half dozen of the Scottish Laborites withheld their signatures. The Times says. The English members of the party were not asked to sign, but it is understood that they are about equally divided on the question.

The Times adds that when the subject was first discussed by the party a short time ago it was decided by a vote of 38 to 37 that the liberty of individual members should not be restricted, but that the party itself would not accept such invitations. The newspaper says the matter has been reconsidered since but that the party's policy has not been announced.

The press today reiterates the recent statement that J. Ramsay MacDonald, John Robert Clynes, Philip Snowden and Henry Thomas are to dine with the King and Queen in Buckingham Palace tonight.

## MR. MELLON LAUDS FARM CREDIT PLAN

Rural Plenty With Accompany-  
ing Business Revival Forecast  
—Banks to Flourish

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, March 15.—Greater prosperity among the farmers of the United States, which should be reflected in better conditions in other lines of industry, should result from the credits to be granted agriculturists and cattle-raisers under the rural credit legislation enacted by the last Congress, in the opinion of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Mellon was represented today as having the view that private bankers need entertain no apprehension that the Federal Government is going to cause them a loss of business. Instead of losing business to the Government, it was his view, they would gain greater business through the prosperity fostered by the governmental agencies.

The machinery for advancing credit for the farm organizations through intermediate banks in the Federal Farm Land Banks has not been perfected, but within a short time this agency will be "open for business." How much the farmers will draw upon the Government for loans during the present era of rising prices is a matter of conjecture, but Treasury officials do not anticipate a great demand.

Private banks will continue to cater to the needs of farmers, but Mr. Mellon was quoted as saying that "light-wad bankers" would have to "loosen up" to the farmers or they would turn to the federal agencies for loans. The federal agency will have an eye on the security offered, as well as the private banker, but the impression given callers by Secretary Mellon was that "cautious liberality" would be the rule, with the Government remembering that farming is a basic industry and that prosperity for the farmers means general prosperity.

It was recalled that during the depression of farm prices in 1920-21, many farmers had over-extended themselves in obtaining loans and that many banks also thought that the high prices were to be permanent and over-extended themselves in granting credits. In such a situation as this the elaborate machinery being set up by the Government would relieve the situation, according to Mr. Mellon.

The spokesman for the Treasury Department gave the view that nothing could be done by this Government to stimulate exports of farm products that cannot be done by private concerns. Granting credit indiscriminately to European firms in order to ship grain to them might prove disappointing. It was believed that grain exporting prosperity were doing all they could to obtain foreign trade, but that the demand and wherewithal to pay must develop abroad. Treasury officials said that there had been no appreciable number of requests from grain exporting companies for credit to finance exports.

HEAVY "NO" VOTE SHOWN  
MANCHESTER, N. H., March 15.—Returns from all but 14 towns in New Hampshire—277 towns and wards—give the vote on the proposal of amending the state Constitution as: Yes, 18,708; no, 32,944.

## BELGIUM INSISTS ON BRITAIN JOINING RUHR CONFERENCE

M. Poincaré Does Not Favor  
English Exclusion From  
Negotiations

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, March 15.—I learn the Belgian Government insisted strongly on England being represented, even in any preliminary negotiations concerning a final settlement with Germany. As a matter of fact, Raymond Poincaré personally is extremely desirous of remaining on the friendliest possible terms with England, and it is known that he put a stop to the recent campaign for a continental bloc by intervening in certain newspapers circles.

It has never been his idea to exclude England, but it was the idea of such Nationalists as Pétain, who argued that if England was not kept out, then France would lose the fruits of its independent action. What M. Poincaré has said is that British intervention would not be admitted while Germany resists, but when Germany surrenders it is obvious that it would be madness to endeavor to repulse England.

This point becomes important because there is a genuine belief that negotiations will be begun shortly after Easter.

## Germany Testing Nations

Certainly the evidence indicates that Germany is testing the ground in Switzerland, central Europe, Holland and other countries. It wishes to ascertain how much sympathy it commands. America may be assured that France would not reject overtures provided they came directly from Germany.

Extremists who are asking for impossible conditions before the resumption of negotiations, such as the complete normal working on the Ruhr, may be regarded as extremists, and the Quai d'Orsay is becoming anxious to encourage, not discourage, any rapprochement.

The problem is obviously to reconcile France's need for a clear-cut victory with Germany's resolve to maintain some prestige, even in submitting. In the meanwhile, without raising fresh troops, about 20,000 more men are being drafted into the Ruhr, 6000 from Belgium. This brings the forces up to 90,000, and with railwaymen who are mobilized for special purposes, there is altogether an army of over 100,000 in the Ruhr.

## Curious Note in Paris Press

There is a question, too, of sending in large labor squads to work the mines and load trucks. These laborers, mobilized from various countries who are not directly interested in the struggle. While these measures are being taken, curious notes are being printed in the French papers, declaring that the French Government is troubled about the monstrous violation of Germany of the Versailles Treaty in respect of military obligations, and especially the opposition to the Allied Commission of Control, presided over by General Nollet.

Recently the mot d'ordre has been to deny that France is thinking about the laborer and indignation has been expressed in some newspapers at the suggestion that security is one of the French objects. They blindly assume that this was a German invention, forgetting that they had insisted on it at length. Now the wheel has turned

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

## COLUMBUS BANKS MERGE

COLUMBUS, O., March 15.—The large bank consolidation in the history of Columbus became a certainty today when negotiations were completed for the purchase by the Huntington National Bank of the Hayden-Clinton National Bank. With present resources around \$19,000,000, the Huntington bank adds nearly \$11,000,000 by the merger.

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## HUNGARY'S FASCIST LEADER



Stephan Friedrich

After a brief sojourn in Italy the leader of the Fascist movement in Budapest has gone to Angora. This, coupled with the conferences of militarist and Fascist leaders in Central Europe, lends color to the movement reported about to strengthen the ties between countries that have suffered from peace treaties.

## FRONTIER SOLUTION DISPLEASURES RUSSIA

Soviet Republic Deprived of  
Large Tracts of Land by De-  
cision of Ambassadors

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, March 15.—It is declared that Bainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State for the United States, was interested as counsel to the Ukrainian delegation in the decision of the Council of Ambassadors which fixed the eastern frontier of Poland. Those who are acquainted with the methods of the Paris body will realize that it does not work in a court-room atmosphere, and it is doubtful whether any special pleading could have been heard.

The most important decision yesterday, however, was the attribution of Vilna to Poland. Count Skrzyński, the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is in Paris, may well exclaim that it was a great day for Poland. He has come officially to thank France for certain credits voted for Poland, but it is stated that he will discuss arrangements respecting the situation in central and eastern Europe. What appears doubtful is whether either Russia or Lithuania will agree to Vilna being given to Poland, for it commands means of communication of strategic importance.

It is true that the ambassadors have done nothing more than consecrate de facto conditions, but those conditions were brought about by circumstances which are highly satisfactory. Vilna was the ancient capital of Lithuania and until it was seized by a Polish free lance it was expected to remain permanently in Lithuania's possession.

With the decision on the Russo-Polish frontiers also Russia will not be pleased, although the line is drawn in accordance with the Riga Treaty. Large tracts of land undoubtedly Russian thus go to Poland. In taking the Riga Treaty as the subject of recognition the ambassadors recognize the sovereignty of Poland in Eastern Galicia. Undoubtedly, therefore, it was a great day for Poland, provided a cause of future violent quarrels has not been provided.

## Eastern Galician Problem

Is Still Awaiting Solution

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 15.—The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the Polish Foreign Minister, Count Skrzyński, who is now in Paris, is expected here on Sunday. It is understood his mission is connected with the eastern Galician question, on which the Council of Ambassadors at Paris has not yet reached a final decision—largely, it is said, owing to certain technical objections raised by Great Britain to the scheme for autonomy for this region under Polish sovereignty which has been adumbrated by the Polish Government.

There is, of course, a strong school of thought in Great Britain favoring the incorporation of Eastern Galicia with the Ukraine when the Russian situation justifies it. The Ukraine itself, however, has abandoned its claim by virtue of the Treaty of Riga. Another plan, which has received considerable support here, is to carve a new sovereign state in this region—a scheme which Eastern Galician nationalists keep constantly before the public. A further complication exists in the fact that the French have recently obtained a lien from Poland on the important Eastern Galician oil-bearing territories to the exclusion, apparently, of all other interests.

The Council of Ambassadors, whose decisions must be unanimous, has so far failed to find a satisfactory solution of the difficulties underlying this problem, but it is hoped Count Skrzyński's visit to London will at least enable the necessary unanimity to be achieved.

## CUT IN SALARIES PROPOSED

OTTAWA, Ont., March 15.—A resolution proposing a reduction of 12½ per cent in the salary or allowance of members of the House of Commons and Senators, as well as cabinet ministers, was introduced in the House yesterday by Harry Leader, Progressive member from Portage La Prairie.

## DEFEATED NATIONS UNITING IN FASCISM, TURN REACTIONARY

Uneasiness Grows in Europe as  
States From Berlin to Angora  
Solidify Ranks

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 15.—The reactionary movement in central and southern Europe is again attracting the attention of students of foreign politics. According to trustworthy information received here, when General Von Ludendorff recently visited Vienna his object was not merely to make militarist speeches. He also held conferences attended by militarist and Fascist leaders from Austria-Hungary and other countries which have suffered (as they think unduly) from the treaties of peace. A similar conference is said to have been held in Ludwigshafen in Germany.

It is now reported that Colonel Bauer, adviser and devoted follower of Von Ludendorff both during and since the war, has gone to Vienna from Bavaria, where he is in touch with the anti-Jewish and monarchist organizations in Austria and Hungary. Significance is also attached to the fact that Stephan Friedrich, leader of the Hungarian Fascist movement, who has been spending several weeks in Italy where he has come in contact with Italian Fascist organizations, has now left for Angora. It is recognized that men of the type of Bauer and Friedrich have followed the negotiations between the Kemalists and the Entente Powers with the closest interest, and have derived great encouragement from the Kemalists' successes.

As the militarists' influence—especially the German militarist—is increasing very rapidly, owing to the French policy in the Ruhr, observers view these activities with considerable uneasiness.

## Kemalist Agents Become Active in the Caucasus

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, March 15.—Information received from the Caucasus indicates that Kemal emissaries are becoming very active among the Muhammadan tribes and races, with the view of creating an Islamic bloc to oppose Bolshevism. The Soviet Government is looking upon the movement with a suspicious eye and is resorting to radical measures in order to check Kemalist activities before it becomes dangerous.

All Muhammadans arriving in Caucasian countries under Bolshevik control are subject to the most careful examination. Official threats are occasionally uttered by Moscow addressed to the Kemalists, and reminding Angora of the impending danger threatening Turkey if it abandons their common cause.

Lev Kamenev, President of the Moscow Soviet, in his opening address to the Soviet Congress recently, frankly and candidly declared that the moment Turkey ceased fighting against imperialism, it could no longer count on Russian aid and friendship.

Turkey's favorite plan for forcing Christians either to leave the country or to be assimilated by the ruling race as put into force in Anatolia, already Ottomanized through a policy of destruction, persecution and expulsion, is now being tried in Constantinople, where all the industrial and economic life of Turkey is centered in foreign and Christian hands. Life in Constantinople for the future is to function under direct laws and regulations emanating from Angora and all correspondence and so forth is to be carried on in Turkish.

The new law is calculated to remove the discontent which is developing among the starving 15,000 Turkish functionaries who were left behind without employment owing to the abolishing of the ministerial posts at Constantinople. Christian employees will thus be replaced by an inexperienced Turkish personnel, which will be given preliminary training in schools before entering upon their new careers. M. Franklin Bouillon and his confederates will now see the terrible results following their policy in the Near East. It is the French language and prestige which is, however, receiving the first blow from the Kemalists.

It is also surprising to see French statesmen tramping upon their own interests, and they seem to have forgotten the warning of the French Chamber of Commerce in Constantinople in October last in a memorial addressed to the Poincaré Government, declaring that the Franklin-Bouillon policy would inevitably bring about the collapse of the French Chamber and the loss of French prestige in Turkey.

## Greeks Again Consent to Exchange Prisoners

By Special Cable

ATHENS, March 15.—Following the receipt of friendly assurances from the British and French legations at Athens regarding Angora's solemn promise to put an end to the expulsion of Greeks from Asia Minor, the Greek Government has decided to resume the exchange of prisoners. Adnan Bey has demanded that the 27,000 refugees already gathered in Constantinople and Samarra be transported to their native land. The



Greek Government will accede to this request, thus manifesting good faith in the cause for peace.

### Turks' Proposals Reach Paris

PARIS, March 15.—The problem of a peace settlement in the Near East was put more definitely before the Allies today with the arrival from Constantinople of Neville Henderson, acting British High Commissioner at the Turkish city, who brought the official text of the Ankara Government's counter-proposals to the peace agreement submitted at Lausanne.

The American Embassy has been informed that Rear Admiral Bristol has sent forward America's copy by way of Mr. Henderson, who proceeded immediately to London with the British text.

British and French officials are scheduled to confer this evening at the Foreign Office in London on the Near East situation.

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Public hearing on bill providing for construction of new bridges over the Charles River between Cambridge and Watertown. Auditorium State House, 7:30.

Boston Public Library: Address by Mayor Curley, "Recent Municipal Activities in Boston." 8.

Boston Auto Show: Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. until 10:30 p. m.; Automobile League, Copley Plaza, 12:30 to 4:30.

Boston League of Women Voters and Business Women's Club of Boston: Joint meeting open to the public, at 8:30, 14 Bowdoin Street, 6:45 (supper, 8:45).

Harvard University: Public lecture, "Oxygen, the Wonder-Worker," by Prof. Alfred S. Kinsey, Stevens Hall, 8:30.

Boston City Club: Address by Glenn Frank, editor of Century Magazine, "Does the Mind of America Need a Nursemaid?" 8:30.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Talk on "Protection of Our Native Birds," by Miss Gertrude B. Goldsmith, Twentieth Century Club, 7:45; supper, 8.

Women's Council: Boston School of Religious Education: Dinner, addresses by Dean Alice M. Robertson, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, and Miss Everett O. Fisk, People's Temple, 6:30.

Field and Forest Club: Leave South Street 7:10 for the lecture, "The Forest and the Future," by Dr. W. H. Cresson, at the Winthrop School of Education, 7:30.

Boston Art Club: Illustrated lecture, "Jeweled Windows," by Charles J. Conkling, 8.

Theaters: Arlington—"Her Temporary Husband," 8:15.

Colonial—Ed Wynn, 8.

Copley—"The Reprobate," 8:30.

Hollis—"Lighting the Way," 8:30.

Keiths—"Vaudeville," 8.

Majestic—"Vaudeville," 8.

Plymouth—"The Fool," 8:15.

Selwyn—"The Fool," 8:15.

St. James—"Spite Corner," 8:15.

Shubert—"Greenwich Village Follies," 8.

Tremont—"Ole Skinner," 8:15.

Wilbur—"It Is the Law," 8:30.

Jordan Hall—Two violin recital by Paul White and Josy Kryn, 8:15.

Tomorrow's Events: Boston Y. W. C. A.: "Mid-Campaign Luncheon," reports from teams in finance drive, Twentieth Century Club, 12:30.

Opening lecture in course "Problems of the Home," by Prof. Ernest R. Groves, under joint auspices of the Boston University School of Education, 555 Boylston Street, 4.

Boston City Club: Luncheon in honor of Capt. Edwin A. Mearns, 4.

Boston Section, American Society of Mechanical Engineers: Inspection trip through Washington, 12:30.

At Arsenal, 6; address by Brig.-Gen. W. S. Peirce, "Industrial War Plans of the Ordnance Department," 6:30.

Massachusetts Colonial Association: Meeting, 555 Boylston Street, 2:30.

Radio Program Features: Tonight.

WGI (Medford Hills)—6:15, conditions in the shoe and leather industry; 9:30, talk on shoes by Harry M. Wood.

WYAC (Boston)—7:30, "The Weather," 7:55, concert by W. B. Brown Ukulele Quintet.

WJZ (Newark)—8:30, "Dogs," by Frank Dole, 8:45, recital by Muriel H. Wilson, soprano, 9:15, "Sports," 9:55, Arlington time signals and weather forecast.

NAA (Virginia)—8:45, "The People's High Schools of Denmark," by United States Bureau of Education.

Weather Predictions: U. S. Weather Bureau Report.

Boston and Vicinity: Probably snow late tonight; Friday snow or rain; rising temperature; moderate, variable wind, becoming easterly and increasing Friday.

Southern New England: Unsettled tonight and Friday; probably snow, changing to rain; rising temperature; increasing east and southeast winds.

Weather Outlook: The southwestern disturbance will move northeastward during the next two days and it will be attended by general precipitation over the states east of the Mississippi River except southern Florida. The weather will remain generally fair in New England and the south Atlantic states until Thursday night. The temperature will rise Friday in the middle and north Atlantic states.

Official Temperatures: (8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian).

Albany... 42

Atlantic City... 30

Boston... 30

Buffalo... 22

Chicago... 32

Calgary... 32

Charlotte... 59

Denver... 14

Des Moines... 34

Eastport... 14

Galveston... 68

Hatfield... 26

Helena... 26

Jacksonville... 66

Washington... 32

D. A. R. REGENT NAMED: PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 15.—Mrs. George H. Fowler of Pawtucket was elected state regent of the Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution at the annual conference here today.

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## BRITISH OFFICIALS MAKE CONCESSIONS

### Retention of English Troops Pleases Germans—Territory Handed Over

Special from Monitor Bureau COLOGNE, Feb. 19 (Special Correspondence).—The British are to remain in Cologne, and the German citizens of the cathedral city on the Rhine rejoice.

It was not without some difficulty with their French allies that the British managed to secure an arrangement which will, it is hoped, satisfy the French.

The French General Pélle, who went to London to press the request which the French General Headquarters had made for the right to transport troops through Cologne in the event of reinforcements being needed in the Ruhr, was able to show that from the soldier's point of view there were very sound reasons for this demand.

The British Government, indeed seemed to admit this, when it gave permission to the French to transport two army corps over their trunk lines, at the beginning of the Ruhr occupation. Since then the German railway men have refused to transport French troops. They have, however, now consented to pass as many French troops over the Cologne lines as went through before the occupation of the Ruhr.

More Important Concession: As an additional, and perhaps more important concession, the strip of territory in the British area through which the line from Düsseldorf to Barmen passes will be ceded to the French. The Germans do not like it, but they fully understand, and if they make a fuss about these concessions, the British will go. The handing over of this strip of territory altogether is the most satisfactory arrangement from the British point of view. There might be difficulties if the French were working a line through the British zone.

The French and Belgian blockade is gradually bringing all business to a standstill. The French applied their new coercive measures, which include a tax of 10 per cent ad valorem on all goods coming out of the occupied area, the export and import of goods from and to the occupied territory was controlled by the German authorities in Bad Ems, with the co-operation of an inter-allied delegation. Since the occupation of the Ruhr and the decision of the Inter-Allied Rhineland Commission to include the Ruhr territory in the district controlled by the License Office in Bad Ems, the German officials have either been displaced or removed, with the result that the German Government now refuses to recognize the validity of the licenses issued from Bad Ems and other places.

By German decree all taxes and duties in connection with imports and export licenses from the occupied territory have now to be paid to German officials in the unoccupied territory, which means that a sum paid to any official in the occupied area, which are subjected to the interference of the military or other allied officials will not be regarded by the German authorities as legal.

### Multiplicity of Orders

The result is that the bewildered trader here does not know what to do between the orders of the Rhineland Commission and the German authorities. All that the British Chamber of Commerce can do is to remind its members that from a legal point of view they must regard themselves as German merchants and act accordingly. But to do so, would make it hopeless for them to get goods in or out of the occupied area. For this they must get a license from Bad Ems at Coblenz, Mayence or Ludwigshafen. Having done this, and rendered themselves liable to the forfeiting of goods already paid for, in unoccupied Germany, if they get through with their stuff, they must, it appears, pay the 10 per cent export tax to the Rhineland Commission, for no German will pay it. Their Government forbids Germans to do so, and they are incensed at the refusal of the licensing authorities to allow the exportation into the unoccupied area of metals and chemicals needed there.

### Species of "Bootlegging"

British goods coming into occupied Germany, and German goods going out are heaped in utter confusion in the Rhine ports and railway sidings. A firm in the Cologne area solved the difficulty by running its goods in lorries at full speed through the French area to Hamburg. But that species of "bootlegging" is a poor

### substitute for ordinary commercial dealings.

The American business men in Cologne are just as worried and indignant as the British merchants here. One of these has come from New York to try to get a consignment of rolled iron out of the occupied area; and after great difficulties in placing it on the railways the problem is still how to bring it away. Before he can do so, he says he must pay the Rhineland Commission another 10 per cent ad valorem tax, in addition to the 11 per cent already paid to the Germans, which will mean a loss on the transaction. Another American is trying to get some thousands of tons of creosote and naphtha away, and as he has already paid for it to a large extent, he naturally asks what right the French, who control the Rhineland Commission, have to put obstacles in his way.

## BELGIUM INSISTS ON BRITAIN JOINING RUHR CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

once more, and Echo de Paris for example argues that the Brussels communiqué does not forbid measures for French security, as well as reparations.

By Special Cable

BERLIN, March 14.—The Interallied Commission of control has received orders from Paris to resume its work which was interrupted after the Passau-Inngstadt incidents last December, when control officers were attacked by Germans. The commission has now renewed its request for protection, but the German Government has refused on the ground that it is unable to offer protection to French officers.

From an authoritative source it is learned that the workmen at several factories have announced that while they do not object to the examination of their workshops by British officers, they would attack French inspectors. In official allied circles here, it is believed the commission cannot carry out its work without the protection of its officers by the German Government.

### INTANGIBLES TAX OF 10 P. C. FAVORED BY MR. LOMASNEY

Taxation of intangibles at the rate of 10 per cent was favored today before the special commission on municipal expenditures and taxation by Martin M. Lomasney, while others who were heard favored the present rate of 7 per cent. Representative of chambers of commerce, industrial interests and others opposed an increase over the rate of 6 per cent.

In his arguments before the committee, Mr. Lomasney said bonds are privately taxed against real estate, and the tax of 6 per cent on intangibles was a piece of class legislation. He continued:

"The principle of equal distribution of the burden of taxation was formerly established, but the skillful operations of the wealthy tax dodgers finally prevailed and unless the real estate owners and manufacturers of the State wake up and realize what is going on, their taxes will be increased more and more."

Col. Charles R. Gow, president of the Associated Industries, opposed any increase, saying that expenses have grown 510 per cent in the past few years, and average income reduced.

### THE DURANT, INC. READY TO BUILD

With the ending of the legal contest over the choice of site for The Durant, Inc., the officers of the organization announced that they will formulate and undertake plans for building on the Huntington Avenue circus grounds, opposite the Opera House, as rapidly as possible.

Withdrawal of the bill of equity brought by Margery Y. Jewell and others was finally disposed of by Judge Morton in the Superior Court when counsel for plaintiffs agreed with counsel for The Durant, Inc., on the phrasing of the decree of dismissal.

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## CHINA UNMOVED BY JAPAN'S REPLY

### Rejection of Peking's Demand for Abrogation of Treaty of 1915 Anticipated

PEKING, March 15 (By The Associated Press).—Tokyo's rejection of China's effort to abrogate the 21 demands treaty of 1915 in order to reclaim Dairen and Port Arthur from Japanese leases running half a century has caused no surprise in political circles here, where the nature of Japan's reply was anticipated. There is no immediate prospect of a further rejoinder.

It is generally considered that the Peking Government's chief desire in sending the note was to comply with the demand of Parliament that China preserve the record as objecting to the continuation of the treaty, in view of the approaching expiration of the old leases on Dairen and Port Arthur, which are extended 50 years under the new pact.

In the present nebulous state of the Chinese Cabinet, interest in Japan's attitude is overshadowed by the greater question of the immediate future of the Peking Government. It is conceded generally that even should the present ministerial truce result in the cabinet retracting definitely its proffered and pending resignation, the Government has no guarantees that there will be no further coercion on the part of the militarists.

Furthermore, there is evidence of a lack of solidarity among the members of the Cabinet. The course to be pursued is the subject of much speculation. The likelihood is that several portfolios will be changed.

The Foreign Minister has been in "his office only long enough to receive the Japanese reply."

### Full Text of Japan's Reply Made Public in Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Japanese Embassy here has made public the text of the Japanese reply to the Chinese note asking for the abrogation of the so-called "21 demands," as follows:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 12th inst., which you were good enough to communicate to me the decision of your Government respecting the abrogation of the Sino-Japanese treaties and the notes of May 25, 1915. After quoting the statement of your Government, published immediately on the conclusion of said treaties, the statement of the Chinese delegation at the Paris Peace Conference and the contents advanced by the Chinese delegation at the Washington Conference, your note concludes that said treaties and notes should now be canceled in total except those stipulations and reservations contained therein, which have already been adjusted or which the Japanese Government have already renounced or withdrawn.

The Japanese Government are unable to express to themselves the sense of surprise and regret at the communication under acknowledgment. The treaties concluded and notes exchanged in 1915 were formally signed by Japanese and Chinese representatives, who were properly invested with full powers by their respective governments, the treaties having been moreover duly ratified by the respective heads of state. The views of the Japanese Government on cancelling these agreements were declared by their delegates at the Washington Conference.

The attempt on the part of your Government to abrogate of its own accord treaties and notes which are perfectly valid, will not only fail to contribute to the advancement of friendship between our two countries but should be regarded as contrary to the accepted principles of international intercourse. This Government, accordingly, cannot in any way lend themselves to the line of action now contemplated by your government. The Japanese Government have always had near their heart the promotion of cordial relations

between our two nations, and they trust you will agree that their solicitude in that direction has been abundantly proved in their dealings with the Chinese Government by repeated acts of good will.

Furthermore, the Japanese Government have recently concluded new arrangements with China on certain matters stipulated in said treaties and notes, and have also declared their decision to waive rights secured to them under various other clauses in the instruments in question, and to withdraw certain reservations made in them. In this situation they feel compelled to declare that they find absolutely nothing in the treaties and notes which is susceptible of further modification. It, therefore, seems to the Japanese Government that there is no occasion for entertaining in any way the proposals of your Government respecting the discussion of questions incidental to the restoration of Port Arthur and Dairen, or consequent upon the abrogation of said treaties.

### DAIRY BUSINESS SAID TO IMPROVE

HARTFORD, Conn., March 15.—Conditions in the dairy business in Connecticut are better than they have been for a long period, according to Leonard B. Healey, secretary of the state Board of Agriculture, who says that neat cattle in the State increased during the past year from 177,000 to 179,000 head, a gain of 1 per cent.

At the same time, however, the automobile and tractor pushed back the horse a little further. There was a 2.7 per cent decline in the number of horses on Connecticut farms in the year up to Jan. 1, 1923.

Sheep raising in Connecticut, like other New England states, has declined in direct proportion to the increasing importance of the dairy industry in the sections affected. All the sheep in Connecticut today constitute only 4.2 per cent of the number in the State in 1887, just after the Civil War. A further decline in the number of sheep occurred during the past year in spite of rising prices following the business depression of 1921.

The decline in hogs was much slower. Connecticut showing a drop from 47,000 to 45,000. The decrease in official figures, however, was only 1000 less than that for all New England in this respect.

The figures were given by Secretary Healey to the appropriations committee to illustrate the character of the service which the state Board of Agriculture is able to give farmers and the State by reason of co-operative work between the state board and the United States Department of Agriculture for the continuance of which an appropriation of \$1000 was requested. The appropriation has already been recommended and the work endorsed by the legislative committee on Agriculture.

### NEW DRY OFFICIAL PLANS ACTIVE WORK

Boston will be guarded from liquor smuggled in both by land and sea, and efforts will be made to suppress the redistillation by moonshiners of denatured alcohol, Charles J. Smith, new prohibition division chief, announced in taking up his duties here in place of John D. Appleby, who resigned two weeks after his transfer to Boston from New York.

In a statement, Mr. Smith said most of his efforts would be directed toward seeking the sources of supply of liquor smuggled into the United States. The northern border will be especially watched and agents will be assigned to locate stills and put them out of business. Mr. Smith comes from Pittsburgh, where he has been engaged in prohibition work. He was active in anti-run running operations on the Great Lakes this summer.

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## JAPAN TO FIGHT ANY ATTEMPT TO OUST IT FROM KWAN-TUNG

### Nippon Claims Treaty Rights in Port Arthur and Dalny Until 1997—Spurns Peking Plea

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, March 15.—There has just arrived in Washington by cable from the Far East the official text of China's somewhat plaintive appeal to Japan for abrogation of the "Twenty-One Demands." The Chinese Government asks the Japanese to appoint a day for "discussion" of the subject. Japan already has intimated that, from its point of view, it is undebatable.

Primarily, China seeks restitution of Port Arthur and Dalny, the holding of which gives Japan practical control of the rich territory of South Manchuria and domination of the Province of Kwan-tung. The Japanese insist they hold Port Arthur and Dalny under the Chinese treaty of May, 1915, which extended in Japan's favor the old Russian leases of those regions, expiring this month, to 1997. Japan obtained the leases from Russia after defeating it in war in 1905.

Japan Firm in Refusal: American officials expect China's appeal to vanish in thin air. It is hopelessly incapable of enforcing the demand. Japan would go to war with the Chinese without hesitation. It is believed in Washington, if there were any attempt to expel it from Kwan-tung. If outside powers came to China's assistance, Japan would not hesitate to oppose them, too. There is no probability of war in the Far East over the issue China has just raised. Nor is there any prospect, it is thought here, of even a sentimental wave in China's favor in America or Europe, as there was on behalf of its plea for restitution of Shantung. The cases are not parallel.

In one of the unrecorded sessions of the Washington Conference committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions, a little over a year ago, there was a dramatic passage-at-arms over the "Twenty-One Demands." They were brought up by Mr. Wang, Chief Justice of China, a member of the Chinese delegation. He insisted that the rights Japan claimed were invalid in international law or in equity because extorted under pressure. Mr. Wang had reference to the ultimatum which Japan imposed on China in May, 1915, on the eve of the Chinese Government's accession to the demands and signature of the treaty granting them. Japan has contended that prior to signing the treaty, China in negotiation had already conceded every major point.

Mr. Hanthara's Attitude: To the argument of Mr. Wang there was a straight-from-the-shoulder reply by Masanao Hanthara of the Japanese delegation, who is now ambassador in Washington. Mr. Hanthara observed that a treaty is a treaty, or words to that effect. He made the point that if every pact in international history that was sealed under duress, in one form or another, were to be undone at the aggrieved party's bidding, relations among nations would rest on a very unstable foundation. He did not specifically allude to the Treaty of Versailles, but Germany's contention that it is under no moral obligation to respect that treaty is the sort of thing Mr. Hanthara had in thought.

The astute Japanese diplomatist told the Chinese bluntly that Nippon stands on its "treaty rights" in Kwan-tung and will continue to do so. The Washington Conference made no attempt after that to deal with the Twenty-One Demands, although Baron Shidehara, at one of the final plenary sessions, announced his Government's intention to abandon those that deprived other powers of equal rights.

Radio Dispute: While informing the Japanese Parliament last week that Japan would not discuss evacuation of Kwan-tung, Count Uchida, Foreign Minister, mentioned another matter, over which Japan happens to be in controversy with the United States. Early in 1921 the Chinese Government granted the Federal Wireless Corporation, of America, a concession for extensive radio facilities, including establishment of communications from China to the United States. The Japanese Government thereupon represented at Peking that prior rights, affected by the American concession, had been granted to the Mitsui Company, of Japan.

It was in connection with the Federal-Mitsui episode that Secretary Hughes, on the eve of calling the Washington conference, notified China that the United States could not recognize any power's pretension to exclusive commercial opportunities in China. The dispute has hung fire now for nearly three years. The American wireless people, who now comprise a combination of the Federal and the Radio Corporation interests, have their engineers on the spot and are ready to begin operations. China has not yet found courage in face of Japanese representations, to permit the Americans to proceed. British and Danish wireless companies may eventually take a hand in the dispute.

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## DR. PRIBRAM TRACES BISMARCK POLICIES IN LOWELL LECTURE

Head of Modern History at University of Vienna Completes First Half of His Series

This afternoon's Lowell Institute Lecture on "The Triple and Dual Alliance" will complete the first half of the series of lectures by Dr. Alfred Pribram, head of the department of Modern History at the University of Vienna. Dr. Pribram, who in addition to his lectures at the Lowell Institute has been giving a series of addresses at Yale University, has traced the problems and international complications arising out of the efforts of European statesmen to maintain—adjusted to their own advantage—the balance of power, up to the year 1894. Particularly has he been concerned with outlining the policies of Bismarck which—through a considerable period of development—shifted the powers of Europe into the opposing alignments, the rivalries of which brought on the World War in 1914.

Napoleon III, Bismarck and Cavour are regarded by Dr. Pribram as the great directing statesmen of the nineteenth century—so far as European politics are concerned. It is significant that these three men had, in common, a firm belief in nationality and, therefore, were unalterably opposed to a state such as Austria, which was composed of a variety of nationalities. The pursuit of power—which characterized Prussian diplomacy prior to 1870—brought on the Franco-Prussian war and sowed the seeds of a future conflict.

### Foreign Office Secrets

Following a general introduction, Professor Pribram—at some length—discussed the one-time secrets of the German and Austrian foreign offices and revealed the great battle which Bismarck waged with Kaiser William I to divert his diplomatic affections from Russia to Austria. The Kaiser was determined that the future of Germany involved an alliance with Russia, while his Chancellor was equally convinced that union with Austria, alone, could provide that future. In the end, after a bitter and

gruelling campaign of wills, the Kaiser surrendered and an alliance with Austria was perfected.

This alliance, however, created no great European disturbance. Its full significance was not, as yet, apparent. In the meantime the nations of Europe were busy colony-chasing and throughout the unoccupied sections of the world there was a wild scramble for colonial possessions. During this time, however, Bismarck was still intent upon strengthening Germany by means of alliances. Since a Franco-Russian alliance was the menace which disturbed the German Chancellor's diplomatic dreams he set about it to call into being a new league of three emperors—Austrian, Russian, and German—strengthened by the support of Italy. Emperor Franz Josef of Austria, however, was opposed to this scheme. The Tsar, likewise, preferred an alliance with Germany alone.

### Not to Be Defeated

But Bismarck was not to be defeated. By laying siege to the determination of both of these rulers and battering away at them with Bismarckian persistence both eventually capitulated. Thus, wrote Bismarck, "The danger threatening Germany in a Franco-Russian coalition is completely removed, and therefore peaceful relations between ourselves and France are practically assured."

In the remaining four lectures Professor Pribram will bring the subject matter under consideration up to and including the European system of alliances during the World War. His subjects will be as follows: Tuesday, March 20, 1894-1902, England and the Triple Alliance; Thursday, March 22, 1902-08, The Development of the Triple Entente; Tuesday, March 27, 1908-14, The Triple Entente and the Triple Alliance; Thursday, March 29, 1914-18, The European System of Alliances During the World War. Conclusion.

## The World's Great Capitals

### The Week in Rome

Rome, March 15. BENITO MUSSOLINI, the Italian Premier, who accepted the offer to become honorary president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance Congress, which will be inaugurated in Rome on May 12, is expected to make the opening speech, in which he will define his views. It is stated that Signor Mussolini is favorable to the gradual introduction of woman suffrage in Italy and will soon present in Parliament a bill, by which the vote would be conferred on women who have reached the age of 25 and attained a certain standard of education.

The dilemma put by Signor Mussolini to his followers to belong either to Freemasonry or to the Fascist Party has given rise to a heated controversy between the two Masonic lodges of Italy as to the extent of the Fascist leader's blunt orders. It is no secret that until the rise of Fascism to power, Freemasonry played a very important part in Italian politics, and its influence in all state departments was felt very strongly. In the early months of 1915 Freemasonry split into two camps, one strongly in favor of intervention and the other strongly in favor of neutrality. The division was maintained throughout the war, but after the armistice an attempt was made to join forces, and both groups, in the belief that the government of the country would fall into the hands of the Socialists, devised a rapprochement with that party, which was, however, unsuccessful. With the triumph of the Fascist, Italian Freemasonry made another volte-face, but its misadventures had been too deep to enable it to save itself from suspicion of its good faith. With its decision the actual government has acquired a greater liberty of action not enjoyed by former governments.

The rush of foreigners to Rome has been so great in the last few weeks that newcomers, who had not previously reserved accommodation, had great difficulty to find rooms for their sojourn. Many more, especially Americans, are expected shortly to arrive. Rome will be particularly attractive this spring. Besides the second annual congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, which will be inaugurated on March 18, which will be attended by 250 leading business men and financiers from the United States, there will also be an interesting agricultural show at the Villa Borghese, the visit of King George and Queen Mary of England to the Italian Court, and the marriage of the King's eldest daughter, Princess Yolanda, to Capt. Calvi di Bergoglio.

Representatives of the Austrian successor states have been summoned to Rome to attend a conference which is to settle the problems relating to the Sudbahn railway. This important railway line which formerly belonged to the Austrian Empire, and came under the International Berne Convention, is today divided among all the successor states through whose territories it passes. The treaty of St. Germain had laid down that the final settlement of this important railway should be entrusted to a future conference which was to decide the share of each state with regard to both the

rights and obligations coming from the administration of this railway.

A member of the Roman aristocracy, Count Giuseppe Primoli, whose mother belonged to the Bonaparte family, has bequeathed his stately palace in Rome to the French Government, to be converted into an academy where four French students would be given an opportunity of studying Italian art, history and literature. The rich library of Count Primoli, with its archives which form one of the most important and interesting private collections in Rome, will be freely opened to both French and Italian students and art amateurs. His collections of pictures and family records will form a museum accessible to the public. Count Primoli has likewise left a legacy of 1,000,000 lire to the Accademia dei Lincei, the famous Italian literary and historic club, for the maintenance of a Paris of four Italian students to enable them to study French art, history, and natural science. In this way Count Primoli has succeeded in bringing into closer union the intellectual interests of the two nations.

Gen. Armando Diaz, the Minister of War, recently presented the Italian war medal to the foreign military attachés who had been on the Italian front and followed military operations during the past year. Among those on whom the highest military order was bestowed was Colonel Donnelly, military attaché of the United States together with Majors Bager and Channy. General Diaz in personally handing the medals to the allied representatives explained the great significance of their solidarity and comradeship in arms, and expressed the hope that the union among the allied powers would be long lasting in the interests of peace.

The serious crisis through which the Italian dramatic companies are passing has not prevented the formation of a new one. This company will act at the Teatro Eliseo, whose name has been purposely changed to "Teatro degli Italiani." Its director is Signor Lucio D'Ambra, a well-known dramatic critic and himself a playwright. His aims are "to make known the glories of the past and the hopes of the future" of Italian comedies and tragedies. Since Signor D'Ambra outlined his program he has had the hearty support of the Government, which naturally misses no opportunity to appraise national literature. Fifty performances are to be given each year, only 16 of which will be devoted to foreign works. One classical work from each of the following countries, England, France, Germany, Spain and Russia, will be performed, while preference will be given Italian authors, from D'Annunzio to Pirandello, from Sem Benelli to Forzano have promised to encourage the new venture. Signor D'Annunzio's own son Gabriellino, is among the principal actors.

Very few know that the Hereditary Prince, Prince Umberto, has a particular liking for painting. While yet a child he learned to draw in his leisure hours; later his mother, Queen

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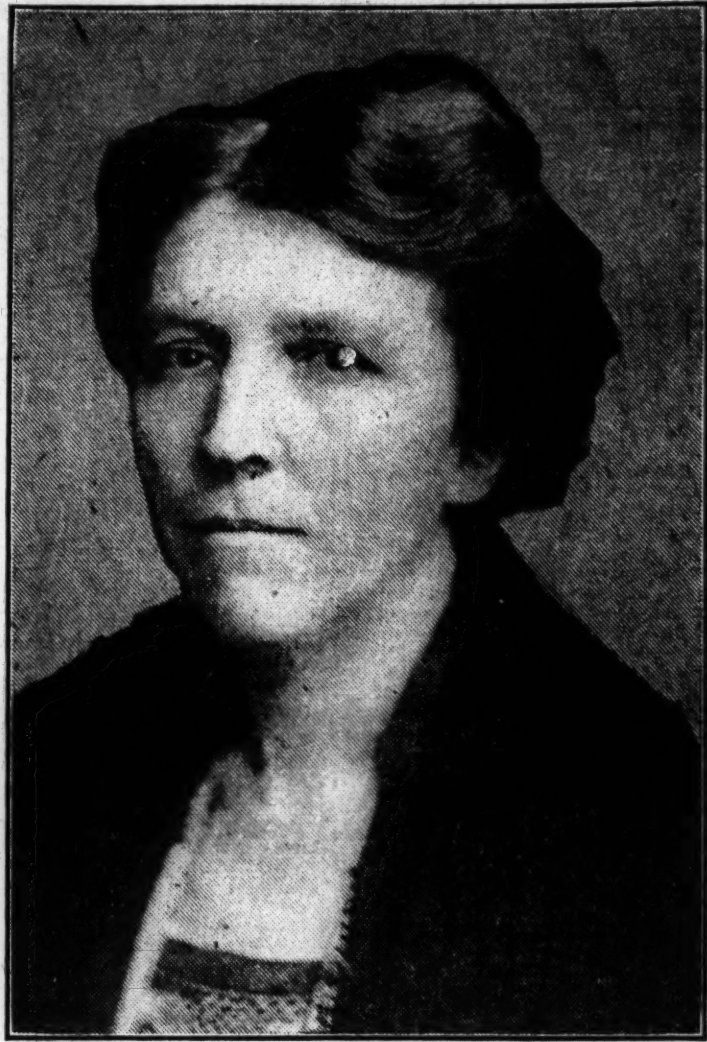
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## RADCLIFFE CHOICE MEETS APPROVAL

Dean Comstock of Smith Well Equipped for Presidency

Satisfaction with the election of Miss Ada Louise Comstock, present dean of Smith College, as president of Radcliffe College of Harvard University, is expressed generally by the faculty and friends of that institution. The decision was reached last evening by the Radcliffe Associates. Miss Comstock has accepted the position and will begin her official duties at



Miss Ada Louise Comstock  
Dean of Smith College, Elected President of Radcliffe

and American residents to the Marionette Theater. The attempt resulted in a huge success, for the hall was literally thronged and the play was performed to perfection. The musical interludes were by Christopher Gluck and by the English composer, Henry Purcell. The scenery and costumes were rich and greatly admired. Students at the British school and girls of the American Express Company supplied the voices to the marionettes.

A striking feature of the new Militia for National Safety is the formation of a special body of picked men who are known as "Mussolini's Musketeers." Undoubtedly they get their title after Dumas' famous three. This small company consists of 38 Fascist who are at the service of Signor Mussolini. To be admitted into the company they have to live in Rome, to be cultured, and of good family. They are subject to a special discipline and act as personal guard of Signor Mussolini exactly in the same way as the Cuirassiers do to the King.

## CHANGE ANNOUNCED IN ADMINISTRATION AT YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 15.—With the opening of the new academic year, in the fall of 1923, instruction in Yale College, Sheffield Scientific School and the freshman class will be under the administration of the newly constituted undergraduate faculty of arts and sciences, it was announced today.

The courses of study and the timetables of the undergraduate schools have undergone radical revision with a view of making easier the interchange of students between Yale College and the Sheffield Scientific School, as well as of giving a wider range of electives to the individual student.

It is explained that through the changes made Yale will offer a greater freedom in the way of elective courses than any other technical school. It will be necessary for the student in Sheffield to devote more hours to classroom and laboratory work if he decides to specialize in such studies as literature, history or the social sciences. These hours, however, are balanced by the greater amount of work which the student in the latter must spend in outside study.

PICTURE HOUSES OPPOSE TAX  
HARTFORD, Conn., March 15 (Special).—The motion picture theater owners and operators have a bill before the Connecticut Legislature designed to repeal the state tax of 5 mills on tickets of admission. They assert that the tax is having the effect of stifling the industry in the State by reducing the patronage and thus driving many theaters, especially those in the smaller towns, out of business.

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of English, following a year of study at the Sorbonne.

Miss Comstock is credited with having done splendid pioneer work in bringing to the fore the importance of college education for women and has shown much ability in organizing and advancing the educational interests of women. The honorary degree of Litt. D. was conferred on her by Mt. Holyoke College within the year. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on her by the University of Michigan in 1921. The committee upon which devolved the duty of electing the new president is composed of Mrs. S. Burt Wolbach, Mrs. Henry Parkman, Miss Sarah M. Dean, John F. Moors of the Harvard Fellows and Prof. George H. Chase of Harvard and Radcliffe.

### President Neilson

#### Praises Dean Comstock

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 15.—In announcing the resignation of Dean Comstock to the student body at chapel this morning President William Allen Neilson said:

There has fallen upon this college the heaviest blow that any of us could have conceived. We are to lose two persons who have made the college in my time what it is. Dean Comstock becomes president of Radcliffe and Dr. Florence Gilman retires. Since I have known Smith College the heart of it has been the dean and what it will be without her it is impossible to conceive. The doctor has borne a tremendous burden of teaching, of administration and of practical work and her loss is an equal loss with that of the dean.

The chapel Scripture reading from Proverbs xxxi was a tribute to Miss Comstock's service to her college. "Many daughters have done worthily, but thou excellest them all."

## POLITICS SCHOOL PROGRAM READY

Smith Event to Have Presidents of Three Colleges

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 15.—Presidents of three colleges, and members of the teaching staffs of four, will take part in the School of Politics and Government, which will be held at Smith College, April 23 and 24 by the American Citizenship Committee of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

The program will open on Monday morning with an address by William A. Neilson, president of Smith College, on the subject, "Democracy a Means to an End." Alexander Melikoff, president of Amherst, will speak Tuesday afternoon, on "The Nation's Stake in Education." Tuesday evening, Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke, will preside and speak briefly on "International Problems," then introducing Dr. Frances Davenport, who will talk on "International Relations." Prof. Laurence H. Parker of the faculty of the Amherst Agricultural College, will give the lecture, "The Way Political Parties Function."

The general theme of the two-day program is "The Problem of Personnel in Democratic Government." Grouped under four major heads, "Purpose of Government," "Machinery of Government," "Machinery for Choosing Personnel," and "Present-Day Problems," the following men and women, in addition to those already named, will speak: From the faculty of Smith, Prof. Everett O. Kimball, Prof. Edward J. Woodhouse, Prof. Frank H. Hanks, Prof. Esther Lowenthal, Prof. Alice Holden; from Amherst, Prof. Raymond G. Gettelf; from Mt. Holyoke, Prof. Ellen D. Ellis, Prof. Amy Hewes and Dr. Frances Davenport.

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## WARNING SOUNDED TO WOMEN ON ARMY DOMINATING SCHOOLS

Mrs. La Follette Addresses Peace League on Compulsory Training—Banker Imperialism Charged

### Special from Mohitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The spread of military training in schools and colleges and the alleged effort of the War Department to utilize the educational facilities of the country in building up a military machine were denounced by Mrs. Robert M. La Follette, speaking today before the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, at its annual convention.

"I have always thought it a sad reflection on our national ideals," declared Mrs. La Follette, "that we should make so much of our army and navy departments and tuck away the Educational Bureau in an obscure corner of the Interior Department. But I had never expected to see the time when it would be seriously proposed that we should turn over the education of the youth of our land to the War Department."

Universal compulsory military training is the ultimate aim of the "big army" group, Mrs. La Follette warned. "In all the official reports, public addresses and mass meetings of this group," she said, "you can read between the lines the ominous threat that if voluntary training fails, the only alternative for the militarists is forced training. The military men are now trying to convince us that not only is compulsory military training necessary to our safety, but that it is enormously beneficial to the health of both the individual and the Nation."

Mrs. La Follette also attacked the army reorganization act of 1920 as transferring the control heretofore exercised by Congress to the army general staff, and putting the military policy of the Nation in the hands of the "big army" group.

Louis Gannett, assistant editor of the Nation, spoke to the league on an alleged growing tendency toward imperialism. Mr. Gannett charged that the foreign policy of the United States is too much controlled by American financiers who demand that their investments in foreign countries be protected at any cost.

"Our capital is invading all Latin America," he declared, "and it usually happens that wherever capital goes,

the flag and the marines follow. Our marines went into Nicaragua in 1912 to protect the investments of certain New York bankers and they have been there ever since. Our marines occupied Haiti in 1915 and established a new Constitution which facilitated the acquisition of sugar lands by American capitalists. Our marines occupied the Republic of Santo Domingo in 1916 and established a navy; paymaster as minister of finance. New American loans, often involving supervision of collection by Americans are scheduled for Guatemala, Salvador, Bolivia and Peru. The State Department approves the loan contracts which mean passage of real control of these countries to New York bankers. That is the modern form of imperialism."

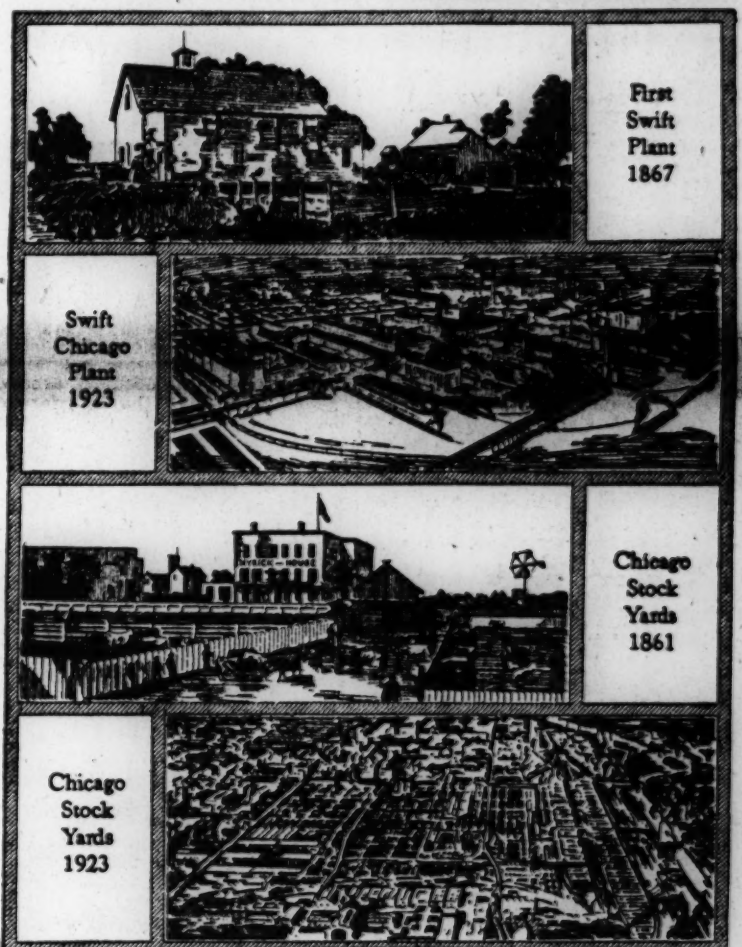
The league has determined to put much effort into its educational campaign for the coming year. It will particularly stress the "workability" of "war substitutes," such as arbitration and the International Court, feeling that public support for these prospects depends upon understanding of their practical aspect.

Delegates to the conference will call upon Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, this afternoon.

## Baked Halibut Steaks

Place steaks in well-buttered covered baking dish. Cook for half hour. Baste frequently with melted butter. When nearly done sprinkle with cracker crumbs and brown. Season well with

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## ALLEGED OPPOSITION OF WOMEN TO PROHIBITION CALLED ABSURD

President of Massachusetts W. C. T. U. Points to the Action of Millions of the Sex

Characterizing as absurd and misrepresentative of the stand of the women of the United States on prohibition, Mrs. Alice G. Ropes, president of the Massachusetts Women's Christian Temperance Union, denied today the allegations of Miss Alice Carpenter for the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, Inc., that women in general are opposed to prohibition.

In denial of Miss Carpenter's statement Mrs. Ropes points to the 2,500,000 members of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union; to the recent endorsement of prohibition by the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, and similar action taken by the Massachusetts State Federation some time ago. At its recent annual convention the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs went on record as strongly opposed to the repeal of the State Prohibition Act. The National Women's Trade Union League has endorsed the enforcement of prohibition.

To Miss Carpenter's assertion that women are greater offenders because of prohibition, Mrs. Ropes replied by quoting Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor who says: "I would say that from general observation I believe prohibition has been of benefit to the country. Among the families of the working people a better standard prevails, and the children are better fed and better clothed. That statement can be substantiated by figures which show that every place where prohibition is in force more children are sold than previous to the time of prohibition."

From all over the United States similar reports are received, Mrs. Ropes says. A survey of 15 of the largest cities of the country made by the American Association for Organizing Family Social Work, in co-operation with the Boston Welfare Society, the number of families needing help because of drunkenness of husband or father was reduced in the years 1917-21 from 100 to 64 per cent. Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is quoted as declaring himself bitterly opposed to the manufacture and sale of liquor, and adding in reference to the effect of prohibition: "I find a decided improvement in the home life of the workers, due to the fact that the women and children have better food, more clothing and better care in every way. I think I can truthfully say that drunkenness has decreased at least 75 per cent among the workers."

A national survey of the universities and colleges of the United States on the question: "Do you think the faculty and students of your institution and your acquaintance think of prohibition in theory and in fact?" Replies were received from 158 institutions in 40 states as follows: Favorable 146, representing 142,000 students; non-committal or indefinite 10, representing 22,000 students; unfavorable 8, representing 16,000 students; favorable to the theory but unfavorable to present laws 4, representing 2000 students.

### Women Asked to Form Anti-Dry Organization

The first step toward organizing a committee of women, auxiliary to the Massachusetts Committee Against the Prohibition Amendment, was taken today, when women chosen by Miss Alice Carpenter, were invited to a luncheon given by Harris Livermore, chairman of the executive committee of the men's groups, and Julian Codman, treasurer of the committee.

The organization is being effected exactly as the one was in New York, not as a voluntary act on the part of the local women themselves, but in response to the behest of Miss Carpenter, the national organizer. As in New York, an important object of the women's group will be the raising of money.

"Purely feminine ways will be resorted to for the money raising," according to Mr. Codman, who in his position as treasurer is concerned with securing funds for the propaganda work.

Mr. Livermore's outline of the duties lays stress upon the assistance of the women in "arousing interest and the election of legislators" favorable to the wet.

The secrecy enshrouding today's luncheon list recalls the experience in New York when one woman announced as on the local committee de-

clared that her name was used without her permission and another declared that if the statement of one of the men executives was true that the women were expected to support wet candidates, irrespective of their fitness for office, she would resign from the committee.

## CONNECTICUT DRY SENTIMENT GROWS

Prohibition Committee Chairman Says It Is Reflected in Recent Court Decisions

HARTFORD, Conn., March 15 (Special).—Connecticut prohibitionists see a clear reflection of an increasing dry sentiment in recent decisions both in the police and higher courts. Emil L. G. Hohenthal, chairman of the Connecticut Prohibition Committee, the political organization of the dries, attributes this to a growing realization on the part of the judges that the problem confronting the country no longer has to do with the question of prohibition but rather with the question of law observance and law enforcement.

Mr. Hohenthal, in a statement given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, referred to a number of these jail sentences imposed recently on law violators, and said that he believed the severity of these sentences would have a salutary effect on law observance.

The gratifying indication of the increasing sentiment for law observance and law enforcement is shown by recent decisions both in the police and higher courts. Judge Solomon Elmer of the Hartford police court recently stated that hereafter all offenders operating places where former managers have been convicted will be given jail sentences, because he considered transfer of ownership was merely camouflage of former offenders.

The sentencing of several women in the New Britain police court to 35 and 60 days in jail, despite the fact that some of these women have a large number of children, will also have a salutary effect. These women have been convicted once or twice before.

We are quite certain that the remarks of Judge Elmer in the Fairfield County and Judge Malbie in the Hartford County superior courts, that the imposition of a fine was not an adequate or sufficient penalty express the views of the general public. Desperate criminals are found among the operators in rum-running and bootlegging. These men handle thousands of dollars in their illicit traffic and a few hundred or even a thousand-dollar fine does not bother them.

With the imposition of state prison and jail sentences of from one to two years upon seven offenders in Bridgeport by Judge Hinman, a blow of some force was struck. What is needed is a realization by justices of the peace as well as police court judges that the Eighteenth Amendment and the federal and state enforcement codes were enacted to be observed and not be considered a joke.

The duty rests upon these judges to make the penalties severe enough so that police officers, after laborious and tedious efforts to secure the necessary evidence, will feel that the courts are co-operating with them for law observance and law enforcement. A bootlegger needs to have it impressed upon him that in violating liquor laws he is monkeying with a buzz saw.

### LODGE CELEBRATES 100TH ANNIVERSARY

WAREHAM, Mass., March 15 (Special).—Social Harmony Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Wareham, celebrated its one hundredth anniversary this week, with Dudley H. Farrell, Grand Master of Massachusetts as the guest of honor. The main observance will be held Aug. 9 and 10, for which an elaborate program is being arranged. It

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is planned to extend invitations to the entire staff of the Grand Lodge. Social Harmony Lodge was organized in Middleboro, and after a short time moved to South Wareham, where the meetings were held in the old Tobey Tavern. Later it met in East Wareham at the barn of Thomas Savary. Finally meetings were held in the present building in Wareham Center.

## MAINE PIER BILL PASSED OVER VETO

Maine House Supports Proposal to Appropriate \$175,000 for Steamship Sheds

AUGUSTA, Me., March 15 (Special).—By a vote of 120 to 20, the Maine House of Representatives today passed over the veto of Gov. Percival P. Baxter the resolve appropriating \$175,000 for the rebuilding of the steamship sheds on the State Pier at Portland. A burst of applause accompanied the action of the House.

This makes four measures passed over the Governor's veto since yesterday, the others being the pharmacy bill, the bill placing World War flags in the State House and the resolve appropriating \$500 for the purchase of the record of the services of the Maine Bar Association commemorating a century of peace between the United States and Canada.

In his veto message on the pier ap-

propriation Governor Baxter said: "I have given serious thought to this resolve and have considered it from every angle. The problem that it presents is one of the most difficult I have been called upon to face. My reason for declining to approve the resolve is that at the present time the State cannot afford to spend the \$175,000 called for. On all sides demands for money are pouring into the Legislature, and some halt must be called before it is too late. The tax rate is mounting, and its progress upward must be arrested. Almost every legislator has a special project in which he is interested and each member will need to make some sacrifice if any limit is to be placed on taxation."

The position in which the Chief Executive is placed is difficult. Regardless of an individual's opinion as to the wisdom of the State having embarked in the pier business, the proper place for the pier is the State and must be managed in a business-like way. An ultimatum is presented to the Governor to the effect that unless \$175,000 is immediately made available the western side of the wharf is likely to be closed.

I do not think that either horn of this dilemma need be chosen for I believe the pier can be kept open for the next two years by a comparatively small outlay and the directors no doubt will be able to make a short term contract with the Eastern Steamship Company. If concessions are made in the company's rental probably arrangements can be perfected so that it will continue its Portland-Boston service.

If this veto is sustained the directors no doubt will do their best to make the pier safe and the responsibility for doing so rests upon them. Later, after the present new construction on the east side is completed, the directors can come to the next Legislature and give an accounting of their management.

The whole economy program of the eighty-first Legislature hinges upon this appropriation. I shall not hesitate to take any action which will save unwarrented expenditures, even though by doing so I shall disappoint some of the public-spirited citizens of my native city. I hope the members of this Legislature will take this situation to heart, for legislators, as well as governors, should have a state-wide vision, and should not unduly urge appropriations for any particular section of the community. If such a spirit prevails this Legislature will have done much to relieve the burdens of taxation.

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## CHANGE IN PRISON METHOD ADVOCATED

Bill for Classification of Inmates Urged Before Legislative Committee

Before Massachusetts undertakes to erect new prison buildings the State should make a careful survey of the population and make sure that future inmates are carefully examined before committing them to the State Prison on State Administration today. The bill provides for examination and classification of convicted prisoners. The great crowd in attendance compelled removal to the auditorium.

At present over 67 per cent of those convicted have served previous terms ranging from 1 to 100 times, it was declared. This makes an enormous waste for the State, which does not seek to prevent the evil but acts only after a crime has been committed. Cornelius A. Parker, counsel for the Massachusetts Civic League, opened the case for the bill. The measure provides for separation of prisoners, according to results found by a mental and physical examination taken within 10 days after conviction. Those convicted of crimes of violence, declared the policy of the bill, should be placed in a separate institution as a remedy for crime had failed.

The solution of the problem should be undertaken before the erection of a new state prison, he said. Herbert C. Parsons, commissioner of probation, said that of the 9217 prisoners convicted last year in the state, 6156 had had previous sentences. The State was not paying for 9217 convictions, but for 40,000. He told the cost of what he called the "marvelously expensive merry-go-round" of release and return to jail under present conditions.

The proposed bill held out the possibility of the tax-payer from this expense. It was an attack upon the state or county government but a step toward better understanding of the problem. He declared the bill did not take away responsibility of the local institutions. County institutions are not so much institutions of correction, said George H. Ellis, of Newton, former Senator, as they are jails for their confinement and punishment. It was no objection to the bill that it might prevent all recidivism in the future. The expense of the present system was told by A. G. Catheron, former State Commissioner of Probation, who said that small county institutions were not equipped for a careful study of the prisoners. There was a criminal type which was practically irresponsible, and this class he thought should be weeded out from the rest and given special treatment. Sanford Bates, commissioner of correction, and the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, were other speakers who put themselves in

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favor of the measure. Opposition developed against the bill on the ground that it was designed to take away county autonomy, and remove the care and control of prisoners from local authorities to the State.

## MAINE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS TO TOUR

A contingent of 75 students from the College of Technology, University of Maine, will arrive in Boston Monday morning and will devote the week to inspecting industrial and public service plants in this city and vicinity. Monday evening the visitors will attend Emerson Hall, Harvard University, a lecture by Prof. J. G. Callan on "Broader Opportunities for the Engineer." Tuesday, with Gen. Mark L. Hersey, a former University of Maine military instructor, as their escort, they will make a trip to Ft. Strong and spend much of the day there, inspecting quarters, observing sub-caliber practice on the 12-inch guns, a demonstration of one-pounders and a battalion parade.

## SECOND DIVIDEND DUE HANOVER DEPOSITORS

Notices were sent out today to depositors in the commercial department of the Hanover Trust Company by Joseph C. Allen, bank commissioner, to the effect that beginning March 19 he will make payment of 10 per cent dividends to them. The sum to be distributed to the 2033 depositors is \$136,560.

This is the second dividend to be declared in favor of the commercial depositors. The first one, paid in June last year, was one of 25 per cent, and amounted to \$329,603. Savings depositors already have been paid 100 per cent.

## POSTURE PRIZE AWARDED

First prize for excellence of posture among girls in the junior high schools of Boston was awarded to Dorothy Cushing of the George Putnam School, Roxbury, yesterday at a posture competition in the Girls' High School on West Newton Street. Forty-one girls were entered from 14 schools. The exercises consisted of standing, walking, marching, running and other athletic movements. The second prize went to Miriam Kearns of the Oliver Wendell Holmes School, the third to Maria Di Sisto of the same school and the fourth to Anna Werner of the Mary Hemmenway.

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## INDUSTRIAL BUREAU FOR WOMEN SOUGHT

Consumers' League Points Out Need of Safeguarding Women in Places of Responsibility

The determination of Massachusetts women to have a state bureau on women of industry was brought out forcibly at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Consumers' League today. A luncheon at the Twentieth Century Club was followed by speeches by Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, member of the state Legislature, and Miss Nellie Schwartz, chief of the division of women in industry in the New York State Department of Labor. The emphasis which the speakers laid upon the need for a woman's division in Massachusetts, was picked up by Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch, president of the league, in a statement as to how the league may be active in obtaining such an agency.

The need for a bureau at this time was traced back through the 1919 and 1922 consolidations of state departments to the beginning of the administration of labor laws in Massachusetts half a century ago. Less than 60 years ago a state commission of five members was appointed to investigate labor, housing, and the administration of the child labor law, which at that time prohibited the work of children under 10 years old and required that those from 10 to 15 years old be limited to not more than 60 hours a week and given six weeks' schooling a year.

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The charm of the silhouette is revealed at its best in these charming costume suits of Poiret twill, but it varies with the mode one chooses. The jackets are in Balkan blouse effect, box models or tailored styles, the sleeves are equally as varied for one may choose loose-fitting, graceful sleeves, or trim, close-fitting ones.

Their trimmings are as diversified as their modes. Tiny pin tucks adorn some, others choose elaborate embroidery or novel braid. They are to be had in colors of ramie, barley, greystone and navy blue.

The model sketched is of navy blue Poiret twill in Balkan blouse effect. The jacket is all-over embroidered in blue and black silk. Blouse and lining of the jacket are of gray Canton crepe. Priced at \$55.00.

Misses' Suits—Second Floor

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For lack of machinery the law was poorly administered. A case at that time of a father with three children, all employed, showed that the youngest boy of eight was in the mills before 6 o'clock in the morning, often worked through the noon hour and until 7 o'clock in the evening. The father declared that the children's wages were necessary to the family, but said that he wished the wage standard might be raised so that he could support his family and keep the children in school.

The result of this investigation was the appointment of one member of the state police to look after violations of the law throughout Massachusetts. At that time more was said about liquor laws in the Governor's message than anything else. In 1910 after a campaign led by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union a commission was appointed to deal with a department of labor.

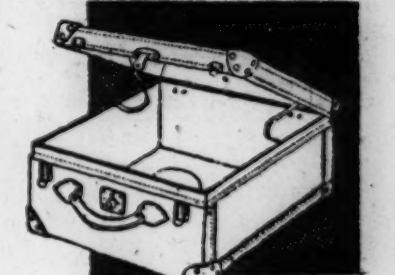
In the present state department of labor the position of women in places of responsibility is not sufficiently safeguarded, declared today's speaker, and a bureau for women is a necessity if the interests of women are to be assured.

Y. W. C. A. OBTAINS \$5000  
The Y. W. C. A. campaign for \$92,000 was continued today after the opening yesterday which netted more than \$5000, according to scattered reports made by workers to headquarters at 37 1/2 Beacon Street. Two gifts of \$1000 and three of \$500 were reported. Complete mid-campaign returns will be tabulated at a workers' luncheon in the Twentieth Century Club tomorrow.

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Misses' Suits—Second Floor

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## REFINEMENTS IN THE POWER PLANT

### Manufacturers of the Primary Unit of Automobile Have Worked on Three Lines

Refinements in the power plant rather than any radical or notable change in that primary unit of the automobile, mark the offerings of the manufacturers this year. This is natural and, perhaps, fortunate.

Even a cursory inspection of the massed offering of automobiles this year cannot fail to impress the observer with what has been achieved. It inevitably revives memories of the first "horseless carriage" one ever saw chugging on its single-cylindered way, punctuating each fourth revolution of the driving crank with a reverberating explosion. The old "buck-board" with the engine under the driver's seat, the freedom and expense of the cylinder, double opposed relic and the departed make-and-break ignition are history.

So fast have been the strides in motor vehicle improvement, one advance has been merged with another. Radical changes followed one another up to 1919. The period of the war saw a momentary cessation of improvement. With the turning of the leading engineers to war work, manufacturers continued to build on their current models. Enriched by the war-time research and experience, however, automotive engineering passed through a period of rapid application of these lessons, in effect compressing into two years the improvements of several.

It is the general agreement of engineers today that the power plant of the pleasure car and motor truck has reached its practicable limit of cylinders. For example, the suggestion of eight cylinders in line is not favored for vehicle use on the ground that unless the motor is light, it throws too much weight forward, and that the lightly-built eight of this type would mark no gain in power. There are also some engineers who hold that the four and eight-cylinder motors are the only logical power plants.

While there have been no sweeping fundamental changes in the cars offered this year, two manufacturers have taken longer steps than others. One maker of four-cylinder cars has made a valuable improvement with respect to carburetion. Previously hampered by an inadequate carburetor, he has increased the capacity of the carburetor and redesigned his manifold to assure a more satisfactory delivery of vapor to his cylinders. The other marked change in power-plant construction is made by the manufacturer of a popular air-cooled model. In this case a fan forward, sucking the air in, has replaced the former practice of drawing the air from the rear by combining the flywheel with the fan. Improved circulation of air is anticipated by this change.

The chief major refinement of power plant that has had the attention of automotive engineers has been that of flexibility. The rapid growth of heavy city traffic has imposed a heavier burden on the motor vehicle in this respect. It is the car that will throttle down lowest and pick up most speedily that gains favor. The sluggish car has no place in present day traffic conditions and is often the butt of pointed remarks by the traffic officer on the crossing.

Satisfactory meeting of this requirement has been easier to achieve in the cars of six or more cylinders, with their greater reserve of power. To gain equal results in the four-cylinder cars engineers have given considerable study with the result that today surprising flexibility is rendered both in slow traffic and on the hills. Better carburetion has been the improvement fundamental to the successful accomplishment of this aim, getting the maximum power out of the fuel.

The motors of this year are in almost every case found to be built with the aim of giving the maximum power with the least vibration. At least a half-dozen of the manufacturers in the past put a power plant into their car that was too powerful for the body. This they have now met by designing a chassis capable of bearing the burden put upon it.

Lubrication is one of the most important phases of the proper operation of the power plant. It is, furthermore, one the responsibility for which rests to a large extent with the owner. Practically every manufacturer has determined a grade of oil that will, under all conditions, render the best results. The buyer is informed of this and today the owner has scant basis for complaint on the ground of lubrication.

The designer of every good car has devised means for the proper and positive distribution of oil to every frictional part of the power plant, providing the oil is of proper grade. As a result, oil purchased of a different grade and because of a lower price costs more at the end, under existing conditions.

#### New Air-Cooled Motor

Probably the most radical power-plant innovation this year is to be found in the new air-cooled motor for the Chevrolet. Eliminating the radiator and water jackets, the manufacturer has substituted a system of cooling by crimped copper fins completely surrounding the iron walls of the cylinders. The air is drawn in by a special fan driven from the crankshaft. It circulates through the copper fins of more than 5300 square inches in total area and through a draft tube, and finds its way out of the hood louvers by the aid of the fan.

This innovation makes use of a patented metallurgical discovery by which the copper can be fused with the iron cylinder casting. The superior heat-radiating properties of copper can thereby be employed to greater advantage and with the continuous current of cooling air, what appears to be a successful cooling system has been worked out. This change lightens the weight of the car by about 200 pounds; but the motor is not interchangeable with the water-cooled motor, having a chassis of its own.

For the first time the Stearns has

turned out a six-cylinder motor. While this power plant does not show any marked departures from fundamentals it does incorporate the successful mechanical features of the four in a larger and stronger motor.

In the R and V the design of the intake manifold has been changed with a view to increasing the flexibility of the motor. In token of the confidence of the makers in the possibilities of performance by their car, a band about the motor has been added, the unbroken seal of which is a two-year guarantee of service. If anything goes amiss with the motor in this period, and the owner has not broken or had broken the seal, the maker shoulders the responsibility for the trouble.

One six-cylinder car exhibited this year claims marked innovation aimed at increasing the accessibility of those parts of the power plant most likely to need attention. The fan adjustment, pump lubrication and fuse boxes are placed where they can be reached without acrobatics.

Less Noise in Operation

The noiseless operation that has so long been accredited to the Knight motors is to be found today in many of the higher-grade cars. This has been due in some cases to changes in the method of driving the generator and in others to the use of drive running in oil. The secure housing of all valve mechanism has greatly assisted silent operation.

Minor changes have been made in the cooling systems, which, whether thermo-siphon or pump system, have always been the subject of much engineering study. Larger connections for freer circulation have been added in several cases. Different types of radiators have been adopted in pump systems, also allowing better circulation.

There has been practically no change in ignition this year as compared with the cars on the market last year. With ignition systems manufactured as they are today by exclusive builders for specific cars, they have approached as near to perfection as any generating system can be expected to arrive.

In the last analysis there is one outstanding observation that should be made. It concerns the relation of the manufacturer and the owner in the successful operation of the power plant, and it is a general observation that applies specifically to practically every make of car.

The progress which it is pointed out has been made toward conditions approaching perfection have enabled the manufacturer to prescribe what should be done for the power plant by the owner. It is possible to designate a proper lubricant, to instruct when the oil should be drained, how to know when it is losing its value by burning and other details of lubricating care. It is possible to advise accurately what care should be taken of the pump, when the important grease cups should be filled and when other important details of care should be performed. In short, the quality of the motor car today puts a responsibility on the many who buy one to follow the directions of the man who knows best—the man who made it to get the value that is there.

## RUSSIAN OIL LAND RIGHTS DISPUTED

### British Syndicates Claim Concession Granted Them Antedates Sinclair Contract

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Two British syndicates claiming the right, under a concession made by the Tsarist Government in 1908, to exploit the oil resources of northern Saghalien have put their case before the British Foreign Office and have received promise of support. The Sinclair Oil Corporation recently obtained a similar concession from the Far Eastern Republic, the contract later being approved by the Russian Soviet authorities.

The Japanese have objected to the Sinclair concession because of the Japanese occupation of the northern half of Saghalien following the Nikolievsk assault upon the Japanese. The title of the Sinclair Company is not regarded as good by the Japanese, since they were in formal possession at the time it was granted. It has been hinted that the concession was granted for political reasons, color being given to this by the fact that the last article of the agreement declares it may be terminated by Soviet Russia if the United States adopts measures hostile to the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, or does not accord this republic formal recognition within five years.

While the Administration stands squarely on the policy of protecting American interests all over the world, it is on record as opposed to any nation giving diplomatic support to its nationals in the acquisition of property confiscated by the Soviet regime. A further difficulty is presented by the fact that this Government has never recognized either the Far Eastern Republic or the Soviet Republic.

## CZECH PARLIAMENT BLUNTS PENAL CODE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 15.—The bill providing for the protection of the Czechoslovak Republic has just been passed in the Czechoslovak Parliament, according to a special cable message received here at the office of the Consul-General.

The bill does not contain any emergency measures, but unifies the former Austrian and Hungarian laws, adapting them to the new conditions, moderates the basis of the penal code and abolishes the death sentence for high treason," says the statement. The law comprises 42 paragraphs dealing with the protection of the lives of the head of the State and the ministers, incitement against the State, acting in a manner prejudicial to the republican state form, the divulging of military secrets, the unauthorized export of goods, violence against the nationalities in respect of language, race and religion. The law is directed against foreign speculation and the spreading of alarmist rumors.

## RECONSTRUCTION MAKES RAPID PROGRESS IN DECIMATED FRANCE

### French Nation, With Amazing Resilience, Develops Ability to Bear Burdens of Peace as It Bore Those of War

The recuperative powers of France and its national characteristics of thrift and industry are depicted in two articles, of which this is the first.

By W. M. COLLES

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 23.—That the efforts of the French people in economic reconstruction deserve more unstinted recognition than they have received is incontestable. In the face of financial and industrial difficulties which almost defy exaggeration, the progress actually made reflects the grand spirit of the Nation almost as signally as their magnificent military achievements.

The French are pre-eminently an industrious and thrifty people, and though much foreign criticism seems to ignore altogether these racial characteristics and visits upon the Nation at large the fair of the cosmopolitan and transient Parisian populace for amusement and vicious extravagance.

That the struggle of France to extricate herself from the terrible disasters of the war has not made itself more widely felt is due in no small measure to the enormous toll of a decimated people taken by the task of restoration in the devastated regions. The story of rehabilitation in its rough outline, is already public property. In rebuilding destroyed cities, towns, and villages, and reclaiming tens of thousands of acres of agricultural land, ravaged out of all recognition, an enormous proportion of the industrial strength of the country has spent itself.

Capital almost without limit has been available, raised by loans subscribed by the people. By the end of 1922 this amounted roughly to \$10,000,000,000, which, in the face of German default, hangs like a millstone around the neck of France.

M. Lucien Herbert, speaking on the budget for foreign affairs in 1921, put the total valuation of the damage sustained by France at 218,541,596,120 francs, and, accepting the figure as approximately correct, it is, on the face of it, difficult to realize how such a debt can ever be liquidated. But the French add to industry and thrift a remarkable degree of resilience, and although they subscribed the loan under the obsession that Germany would pay it, or the greater part of it, they may, in the face of the necessities, prove themselves capable of shouldering the gigantic burdens of peace just as they met the terrific strain of war.

For the moment, it is small wonder if they regard themselves as victims of German duplicity. The repudiation of the mark and repudiation of debt are, and are intended to be, a deadly blow at French prosperity. The whole terrible story of war damage teaches one paramount lesson, and that is the determination of the German people to insure the financial ruin of France in any event. But they failed to realize the amazing recuperative capacity of the French people.

It is no part of our present purpose to discuss French finance in any of its bearings. We are only concerned, at the moment, with the industrial rehabilitation of the country, apart altogether from all the problems affecting exchange, currency and the eternal and interminable reparations question, the crowning crux of all the troubles of a harassed world. It seems, in spite of all these complexities, to be possible and apposite to glance briefly at the actual achievements of the country in the arts of peace. It is a perfectly simple proposition to distinguish between the patient and persevering efforts of the citizens toward economic revival and the apparent inextricable tangle of the French budget. The key to the paradox which the two considerations present lies in the fact that there are no signs throughout the country that domestic poverty is at all prevalent. France may be in difficulties with her budget, but, notwithstanding the devastation of the franc, the French people, in spite of the cost of living, are rapidly attaining all and more than all their pre-war prosperity.

Trade Improves

French trade may already be pronounced to be definitely on the upgrade. But when it comes to a comparison of values, it is necessary to exercise caution. Imports are charged on the declared invoice prices, while the export values were fixed by the customs on the arbitrary 1919 scale, and now on the arbitrary 1921 scale. A favorable balance on paper may, therefore, really show a deficit in fact, and arrangements based on such calculations become absolutely misleading. In the same way even the tonnages of imports and exports are not, in this contest, comparable as barometers of prosperity. For imports consist, to a large extent (say two-thirds) of raw materials, and the higher they stand the better, regarding them as an index of business activity.

At the same time it is abundantly clear that French trade in general is going ahead, even with the world-wide slump. In the first six months of last year, imports increased by 6,944,274 metric tons over the 1921 figures. In spite of the exchange, owing mainly to the increased demand for materials, which are, as we have said, the real test of prosperity. The amount of raw materials imported from January to June, 1922, is put at 21,361,159 tons. All these points afford incontestable indications of general progress, notwithstanding the financial and industrial difficulties which had to be surmounted.

Agriculture is still the basic industry of France. It may no longer be the occupation of the majority of the French population, but agricultural forces, in spite of their primitive methods, are still a fundamental factor in French industrial life.

We know that French occupiers largely continued to work their land when actually under fire, and when ultimately driven away by the tide of war returned to their avocations again and again. But the fact remains that 8,245,727 acres or some-

thing like 12,884, square miles of country had to be restored to normalcy at the close of the war.

Restoration Is Phenomenal

Mr. William MacDonald, the French correspondent of The Nation, estimates that this represents an area only a little larger than that of Massachusetts and Connecticut combined. The achievement represented by the restoration of this huge district is in itself phenomenal. The French Government has been severely criticized for its methods, but the Ministry of Agriculture grappled with the whole problem in a workmanlike manner in 1917, supplying tractors to take the place of horses and oxen and, ably seconded by the Agricultural Co-operative Societies, granting credits to agricultural sinistres, thus enabling tools and seed to be provided. The soil restoration service under the Ministry of War also began its work in June, 1917. The soil and subsoil had been blown away over miles of country while that remaining had been largely made barren by poisonous gases and unknown chemicals.

We cannot pause to explain the means whereby the revival of agriculture was brought within the bounds of possibility. The co-operative societies, which discounted indemnities; the métayage system of tenure, which enabled capitalists to associate themselves with occupiers and share their produce; and the sliding scale, fixing wages according to the price of wheat, all contributed to the result. It is enough to know that they proved fairly adequate.

The replenishment of the depleted stock of cattle, sheep and goats alone was a huge problem. The Germans had carried off 523,000 head of cattle and 469,000 sheep and goats. By May, 1921, 120,263 cattle and 121,164 sheep and goats had been recovered or obtained through purchase or gift. A French commission, to be held here March 24, according to an announcement by R. H. Piepolder, chief engineer of the highway commission.

some of the herds and flocks of the farms of the Nord, the Ardennes, and Meurthe et Moselle will, for all time, carry on the American stock.

Aforestation is no small part of the work of restoration. Of the forests of the war zone, many were entirely destroyed and others irretrievably damaged by shell fire. Even the soil had to be reconstructed in some 250,000 acres. A similar area had to be replanted or reseeded. Sixty years is, it is said, the least period that must elapse before much of this country can produce timber. Next year, it may be remarked, the young trees grown from the 25,000,000 seeds presented by the American Forestry Association will be ready for replanting. The terrible and yet glorious Chemin des Dames and the famous Forest of St. Mihiel have been selected as districts which will thus be restored, and they will furnish another link between America and France which the politicians will be unable to break.

## NEW CHAIN STORES TO AID "NEAR EAST"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 14.—The Near East Relief has opened the first of what is planned to be a nation-wide chain of retail stores, on upper Fifth Avenue. The operation of the stores is in charge of an industrial committee appointed at the recent annual meeting of the executive committee, and is headed by Henry Morgenthau and Cleveland H. Dodge.

Ultimately it is supposed the products sold at the stores, mainly the handwork of the Armenian and other orphans in the Near East, and by the adult refugees under the association's care, will go into a fund toward placing these beneficiaries on a permanently self-supporting basis.

The chief products on sale include rugs, scarfs, lace, handkerchiefs, curtains, bedspreads and similar household textiles of Eastern handicraft manufacture; other products will probably include pottery and earthenware china.

#### \$3,500,000 FOR MISSOURI ROADS

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 15.—Contracts for approximately 218 miles of state highway, to cost \$3,500,000 will be let to the lowest bidding contractors at the next letting, to be held here March 24, according to an announcement by R. H. Piepolder, chief engineer of the highway commission.

## MAINE ANTI-SECTARIAN BILL NOW GOES TO THE GOVERNOR

### State Senate Passes Measure in Concurrence With the House by a Vote of 15 to 14

AUGUSTA, Me., March 15 (Special)—Maine's anti-sectarian measure now goes to the Governor. The Senate yesterday, by a vote of 15 to 14, concurred with the House in adopting the minority report on the Barwise bill, which provides that after 1930 no public funds shall be appropriated for sectarian schools or other institutions or purposes.

"I do not believe," said Senator Hinkley, in opening debate on the measure, "that it is a sound policy to give money to any private, sectarian, or parochial school. If the proposition were to give to any such school under the grade of the high school I would oppose it. I believe that every boy and girl should attend the public schools up through the grammar grade. If this were compulsory, and the children mixed in that great democracy of public school life, we would not hear so much about this religious difference."

"I believe that the great danger to our country is in private schools maintained for the education of the children of the rich, where they have none of the benefits of that great democratizing influence of the public schools. This amended bill would permit the State to give aid to such a school, so long as it were not sectarian—to give aid to those schools where boys from the age of 5 years wear a dress suit to dinner; to those schools in which can be found the source of the serious disturbances and differences which we are having in this country."

Senator Brewster referred to the 20,000 children in the parochial schools of Maine, including those in the schools of Arrostook County, and said that these pupils are becoming a large and increasing proportion of the school system. He asserted that the Roman Catholic Bishop of Maine, according to the latter's own statements, was seeking a share of the public funds for the parochial schools.

Senator Brewster saw danger in the

situation—the danger of municipalities in one part of the State or another allowing public funds to go to the parochial schools, and he declared that the proposed resolve was not peculiar to the State of Maine, inasmuch as 30 states had already adopted such amendments to their Constitution. "We are not alarmists in this respect," he said.

"I do not question the sincerity of the Bishop of Maine in opposing this resolution," Senator Brewster added. "Neither do I question the sincerity of any other opposed to it. But I believe that, so soon as we begin to grant public funds to parochial schools, so soon will we begin to sound the doom of the public school system. I do not believe that a chamber is the place to thresh out this question. It should be threshed out in the open. It is useless to cry peace, peace, so long as this great question is unsettled."

Senator Buzell was in favor of continuing aid to sectarian institutions. He pointed out that it had always been recognized that the State gives aid to institutions of higher education, and much money and land had been granted. He regarded it as a sound policy.

Senator Spencer of York said it was in line with the fundamentals of the Maine Constitution. If legislatures of the past had violated them, it was no reason for the present one doing so. He believed that the public schools of Maine are the greatest institution for the perpetuation of democracy.

President Farrington voted against the minority report. He said he was convinced that at this time no such legislation was called for.

"The chair realizes that he is not obliged to vote except in cases of a tie, but he prefers to waive this fact, which might at times save him from embarrassment, and to take his stand with the other members of the Senate as the roll is called on various matters," said President Farrington.

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—With liberally-dimensioned auxiliary seats that promise and deliver a full measure of restful riding, and to be unseen when unused.

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## MRS. F. H. GODFREY WINS IN SINGLES

Defeats Miss Elizabeth Bright in Third Round of Women's Indoor Tennis Tourney

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., March 15 (Special).—The feature match this morning in the United States indoor lawn tennis championship tournament for women, which is being played on the covered courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, was between Mrs. F. H. Godfrey of the Longwood club, one of the four "seeded" players in the tournament, and Miss Elizabeth Bright of Radcliffe College in the third round of the singles. It took three sets to bring the victory to Mrs. Godfrey, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Miss Bright played very good tennis with her placing featuring. Practically all of the points she won during the match were secured by good placing, and it was Mrs. Godfrey's greater experience and steadiness that turned the match in her favor.

Miss Lillian Scharman of Brooklyn had a very "nippy" play in the third-round match from Mrs. W. M. Shedd of Boston, 6-0, 6-1. In the doubles section Miss Lillian Scharman and Miss Ceres Baker won a hard-fought match from Mrs. N. W. Niles and Mrs. T. H. Cabot at 6-4, 2-6, 6-3.

### WOMEN'S NATIONAL INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS SINGLES—Second Round

Miss Lillian Scharman, Brooklyn, defeated Miss Penelope Parkman, Boston, 6-0, 4-6, 6-3.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bright, Cambridge, defeated Mrs. K. S. Billings, Boston, 6-1, 6-0.

### Third Round

Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, Boston, defeated Miss Elizabeth Bright, Cambridge, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Miss Lillian Scharman, Brooklyn, defeated Mrs. W. M. Shedd, Boston, 6-0, 6-1.

Mrs. E. Cole 2d, North Andover, defeated Miss Frances Jennings, Worcester, 6-0, 6-1.

Miss Leslie Bancroft, Boston, defeated Mrs. J. H. Roosevelt, Boston, 6-1, 6-0.

### DOUBLES—Second Round

Miss Leslie Bancroft and Mrs. G. W. Wightman defeated Mrs. J. B. Pierce and Miss Ruth Wightman, 6-2, 6-3.

### Third Round

Miss Leslie Bancroft and Mrs. G. W. Wightman defeated Miss Elizabeth Bright and Miss Frances Jennings, 6-1, 6-0.

Mrs. F. H. Godfrey and Mrs. E. Cole 2d defeated Mrs. L. R. Watson and Mrs. F. W. Sorag, 6-2, 6-3.

Miss Lillian Scharman and Miss Ceres Baker defeated Mrs. N. W. Niles and Mrs. T. H. Cabot, 6-4, 2-6, 6-3.

### MIXED DOUBLES—First Round

Mrs. G. W. Wightman and B. N. Dell defeated Miss Dorothy Neyhart and Alden Briggs, by default.

Miss Alice Jenkins and F. G. Bundy defeated Mrs. S. M. Felton 3d and H. H. Bundy, 6-3, 6-2.

Mrs. E. Cole 2d and I. C. Wright defeated Mrs. J. H. Roosevelt and A. N. Reggio, 6-3, 6-2.

Miss Ceres Baker and Morris Duane defeated Mrs. W. M. Shedd and Louis Bondi, 6-2, 6-3.

Miss Brenda Hedstrom and W. T. Tilden 2d defeated Miss Elizabeth Bright and E. T. Herberich, 6-2, 6-3.

Miss Lillian Scharman and W. W. Ingraham defeated Mrs. S. M. Felton and Palmer Dixon, 6-3, 6-2.

Mrs. F. H. Godfrey and H. R. Gull defeated Mrs. J. B. Pierce and K. S. Billings, 6-2, 6-3.

Mrs. J. D. Corbier and Albert Wheelwright defeated Mrs. E. J. Homer and J. S. Nichol, 6-3, 6-2.

## New Swimming Records Are Expected in "Big Ten" Meet

L. C. A. A. INDOOR SWIMMING CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Pts.
1911-Illinois	...	...
1912-Illinois	...	...
1913-Illinois	...	...
1914-Northwestern	...	...
1915-Northwestern	...	...
1916-Northwestern-Chicago	...	...
1917-Northwestern	...	...
1918-Northwestern	...	...
1919-Chicago	...	...
1920-Northwestern	...	...
1921-Chicago	...	...
1922-Minnesota	...	...

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 15.—New swimming records are expected to result from the close competition in prospect for the thirteenth annual championship swimming tournament of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, to be held at University of Chicago, today and tomorrow.

According to Coach T. W. Robinson of Northwestern University, who has produced a number of championship teams, University of Minnesota rules a favorite to defend its title successfully, with Northwestern threatening and University of Wisconsin and University of Illinois cutting in heavily for points.

"Indiana University must be conceded a place among the leaders, too," said Coach Robinson, in an interview. "The Hoosiers have shown a surprising development. In recent years they have not been a factor at all, but this year they are almost certain to cut in for some points that the leaders need."

For the first time in the history of the Conference, all of the "Big Ten" members are entered except Ohio State University. Last year there were only five in the finals, the additions being University of Michigan and Indiana, while University of Iowa and Purdue University hope to place in the finals.

Six of nine individual championships are to be defended by the winners of last year's honors, but in several of these events the title-holder will be hard pressed.

"Capt. Johnson Bennett '23 of Wisconsin will have to do some good splashing to hold his 40-yard and 100-yard titles against R. T. Breyer '25 of Northwestern," said Coach Robinson. "Breyer has bettered the Conference record of 19 3/5 in the 40-yard free style, set by E. D. Ries '20 of Chicago in 1920, and equaled last year by Bennett. In one dual meet Breyer recorded the time of 19 1/5."

"Other good men in this event are A. M. Gow '23 of Minnesota, Capt. J. M. Paver '23 of Northwestern, and Ross Clark '23 of Iowa."

"In the 100-yard sprint Breyer has bettered Bennett's record by 2-5/8, swimming it in 56 1/2. In this test Paver of Northwestern, Gow of Minnesota, and Capt. L. J. Klingman '24 of Iowa have done around 57 1/2."

"Last year Bennett also finished second in the 220-yard and fourth in the 440-yard, as well as swimming with the winning relay team, a wonderful performance. He has not been working quite so hard this year."

At any rate, Bennett probably will swim with the title-defending relay team. Northwestern's team has made the best dual meet time in the 160-yard team event, 1m. 19 1/2, which bettered the Conference record of 1m. 20 2/5, set by Illinois in 1921. Minnesota has equalled this mark in dual meets, while Wisconsin's best is 3-3/8, over and Iowa is 4-5/8, over.

With Bennett not being figured in the 220-yard," said Coach Robinson, "Breyer looks best, although he does not threaten the record at 2m. 25 1/2. Other good men are Capt. M. N. Lanpher '23, Minnesota; D. H. Protheroe '24, Chicago; J. B. Dickson '23, Northwestern; J. M. Moore '25 of Indiana, and Klingman of Iowa showing well.

"Something like the following should be the order in the 440-yard free style: Breyer, Northwestern; Lanpher, Minnesota; Dickson, Northwestern; Protheroe of Illinois, and Moore of Indiana. As this event is not held in dual meets a definite line cannot be drawn on the comparative ability of the various possible rivals.

"J. I. Farley '25 of Minnesota is favored to retain his title in the 500-yard breast stroke. He set the Conference record last year at 2m. 38 3/4. His teammate, H. C. Dinmore '23 should rule second and H. E. Sczerwonky '24 of Wisconsin should make a strong showing.

"In fancy diving V. H. Condon '23 of Illinois has shown the best form. D. G. Brunner '24 of Minnesota is good, and J. H. Wells '24, Piggott of Illinois, and W. A. McCulloch '24 of Iowa will make competition interesting.

"W. H. Taylor '23 of Illinois is plunging the best with a mark of 17 1/2 for the 60-foot distance. Other heavy plungers are C. W. Hedden '23 of Chicago and H. W. Nutting '25 of Minnesota.

"J. C. Day '24 of Minnesota will have a hard time defending his 150-yard backstroke title against G. E. Dickey '24 of Northwestern, who has negotiated the distance in 1m. 56 3/8. Bunching for the other points should be H. C. Churchman '24 of Indiana, C. C. Holmes '23 of Minnesota, and C. C. Brown '23 of Illinois. The present records follow:

40-YARD FREE STYLE—19 3/5. E. D. Ries, 1920. Northwestern.

100-YARD FREE STYLE—56 1/2. Johnson Bennett, 1922. Wisconsin.

200-YARD FREE STYLE—1m. 19 3/5. E. D. Ries, 1920. Northwestern.

40-YARD FREE STYLE—5m. 34 1/2. W. N. Lanpher, 1922. Minnesota.

100-YARD BACK STROKE—1m. 52 3/8. C. B. Pavlock, 1916. Chicago.

200-YARD BACK STROKE—2m. 35 3/8. J. I. Farley, 1922. Minnesota.

60-FOOT PLUNGE—16 1/2. E. T. Bunker, 1920. Chicago.

160-YARD RELAY—1m. 20 2/5. Illinois.

FANCY DIVING—104 3/8. Points A. L. Crawley, 1921. Northwestern.

## MRS. F. I. MALLORY WINS TWO MATCHES

Qualifies to Meet Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen in Nice Tennis

NICE, March 15 (By The Associated Press).—Mrs. F. I. Mallory, United States woman lawn tennis champion, today qualified to meet Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen in the singles of the Nice tournament tomorrow, by defeating Miss Tobin and Mrs. O'Neill, English players, in the second and third rounds.

Miss Elizabeth Ryan, the California girl, defeated Mrs. A. E. Beamish, of England, after a great uphill battle, thus reaching the semifinals. The score of the match was 0-6, 6-3, 6-1.

The score of the Mallory-O'Neill match was 6-4, 6-2.

Señorita Alvarez, 15-year-old Spanish girl, proved the surprise of the tournament yesterday by giving Miss Elizabeth Ryan one of the hardest matches of her career before losing to the Californian, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3. This was the first real championship competition the Spanish girl ever entered.

Miss Ryan won in the second round singles against Mme. Floresco, 6-0, 6-2, then paired with Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, defeated the Misses Tobin and Welch, 6-0, 6-0, in a match in which the leaders showed no competition with Randolph Lycett. Miss Ryan won from D. Gieg and Mrs. Fowler, 6-1, 6-3.

King Gustave of Sweden, undaunted by his defeat in the open tournament, entered the handicaps yesterday, but was eliminated in the first round.

### AMHERST TEAM HAS NINE TENNIS MATCHES

AMHERST, Mass., March 15.—The Amherst College tennis schedule made public today contains nine team matches. The list follows:

April 27—Brown University.

May 2—Colgate University; 5—Springfield College; 10—Yale University; 15—Williams College; 21 and 22—New England Intercollegiate at Boston; 28—Princeton University at Princeton; 27—United States Military Academy at West Point; 30—Yale University at New Haven.

June 2—Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn.

The election of A. L. Sylvester Jr., of Haverford, Mass., as captain of the Amherst hockey team, was also announced today. His position this season was right wing.

### PENNSYLVANIA WINS INDOOR TRACK MEET

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—The University of Pennsylvania with a total of 58 points won the indoor track and field meet of the Middle Atlantic Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, last night. The Meadowbrook Club, of this city was second with 45 points, Shanahan Club third with 6 points and the Enterprise Club fourth with one point.

Capt. H. B. Lever '23, who recently broke the world's record for 70 yards was the individual star. He won two events for Pennsylvania, the 50-yard dash and the standing broad jump.

## WESTERN CANADA TEAMS COMPARED

Pacific Coast Clubs Are Stronger Than Prairie Sixties but the Latter Will Improve

VICTORIA, B. C., March 8 (Special Correspondence).—Pacific Coast Hockey Association teams are still superior to those of the Western Canada Hockey Association or Prairie League, according to figures covering the past season's inter-league play, issued today. They show that the coast teams won 15 of 24 games with the prairie teams and scored 83 goals to the prairie players' 57. Victoria was the most successful team in play against prairie teams, the Cougars taking six victories in eight inter-league matches, losing to Regina twice, and to Calgary in Calgary. Victoria and Seattle both won three out of four games played on the prairies, while Vancouver won only two.

Frank Frederickson, greatest forward on the coast, led in inter-league scoring by five points. He scored 13 goals and secured 17 assists, a total of 17 points in eight games. Hay of Regina, with 12 points in six games, led the prairie scorers. Fowler of Victoria had the best record in goal in the inter-league games. Only 14 goals were scored on him in eight games, and he won through three games without allowing a score.

Following are the individual scoring figures for the inter-league games, which were staged for the first time this year:

### PACIFIC COAST PLAYERS

Player and team. G. A. Pts.

Frederickson, Victoria. 13. 17. 30.

Cook, Vancouver. 9. 13. 12.

Morris, Seattle. 8. 12. 10.

Walker, Seattle. 5. 8. 13.

Boucher, Vancouver. 4. 7. 11.

Riley, Seattle. 4. 6. 10.

Foy, Seattle. 3. 5. 8.

C. Loulin, Victoria. 3. 4. 7.

Denneny, Vancouver. 3. 4. 7.

Harris, Seattle. 2. 3. 5.

Duncan, Vancouver. 2. 3. 5.

Rowe, Seattle. 2. 3. 5.

Skinner, Vancouver. 2. 3. 5.

Halderson, Victoria. 1. 2. 3.

Oatman, Victoria. 1. 2. 3.

Parkes, Vancouver. 1. 2. 3.

Anderson, Victoria. 1. 2. 3.

Fraser, Seattle. 1. 2. 3.

Braden, Seattle. 1. 2. 3.

McCarthy, Seattle. 1. 2. 3.

### PRAIRIE LEAGUE PLAYERS

Player and team. G. A. Pts.

Hay, Regina. 12. 17. 29.

Kestel, Edmonton. 10. 15. 25.

Matte, Saskatoon. 4. 7. 11.

Lalonde, Saskatoon. 4. 7. 11.

Gagnon, Edmonton. 3. 5. 8.

Simpson, Edmonton. 3. 5. 8.

Crawford, Calgary. 3. 5. 8.

Moran, Regina. 2. 3. 5.

Irvin, Regina. 2. 3. 5.

Cook, Saskatoon. 2. 3. 5.

Sparrow, Regina. 2. 3. 5.

Truab, Regina. 2. 3. 5.

Gibson, Regina. 2. 3. 5.

McVeigh, Regina. 2. 3. 5.

Anderson, Calgary. 2. 3. 5.

Arbour, Edmonton. 1. 2. 3.

Smith, Saskatoon. 1. 2. 3.

Matz, Saskatoon. 1. 2. 3.

Smith, Saskatoon. 1. 2. 3.

Campbell, Edmonton. 1. 2. 3.

Gardiner, Calgary. 1. 2. 3.

Oliver, Calgary. 1. 2. 3.

The superiority of the coast teams over their opponents from the prairies is not difficult to explain. For years before the Western Canada Hockey Association was formed in Alberta and Saskatchewan the Coast League scored the best record in the inter-league play. The best of the prairie players—men like Frederickson of Victoria and Mackay of Vancouver—were brought to the coast to strengthen the coast teams. Under an agreement with the National Hockey League of Ontario and Quebec the Pacific Coast Association could recruit only from the Great Lakes west, so that the prairies has supplied all its material of late years. Consequently, the coast teams started this year's inter-league games against the prairie teams with the last of western Canada's hockey players in their line-ups.

Now that the prairie League is busy recruiting on its own account the two leagues are bound to reach a common standard in time. The excellent play of the prairie teams this year shows that the standard will be reached soon. The splendid form of Edmonton and Regina in particular was a big surprise to the coast teams and indicates that the prairies will produce a team during the next few years which will be a certain contender for the world's championship. The prairie teams are younger than the coast teams and are capable of great development. They need only the experience and knowledge of the coast players to make their play equal to any in the world.

The inter-league series, started this year, has been a complete success and doubtless will be continued next year. It has given a distinct boost to the great winter game in the west, and the dashing, back-checking style of the prairie teams, undoubtedly has speeded up the play.

### Seventeen Nations for Davis Cup Draw

NEW YORK, March 15.—Much pleasure was being expressed by the officials of the United States Lawn Tennis Association this morning over the fact that Spain had again entered the Davis Cup competition. This country made a good showing in last year's tournament, reaching the final round, and is expected to show up even better with its last year's experience to help its players. The Spanish entry was received yesterday and left the Philippines as the only 1922 entry which had not filed for 1923.

If the 17 nations which were entered this morning, 13 plan to compete in the European division, leaving only four to play in the American division. Drawings will be made at noon tomorrow for both divisions of play. The four nations to be drawn in the American zone are Australia, Canada, Hawaii and Japan.

The 13 nations which will participate in the European zone preliminary contests are: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, British Isles, Ireland, France, Spain, Rumania, India, Italy, Switzerland, Holland and Argentina.

### PRINCETON FRESHMEN WIN

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 15.—The Princeton freshman basketball team defeated the Yale freshmen in their annual championship game here last night, 34 to 16.

## LITTLE TO CHOOSE BETWEEN TEAMS

Andover and Exeter Swimmers Appear Closely Matched

ANDOVER, Mass., March 15 (Special).—As the annual Phillips Exeter-Phillips Andover Academy swimming meet draws near, one may expect to see one of the closest imaginable. Both schools have powerful teams and have been winning their meets by practically the same scores and times. This year's meet marks the fourth meeting of the two institutions. The first meet was in 1920, which Andover won, 33-20. Exeter reversed the result, 1921 by the same score, and scored an overwhelming victory last year by a score of 46-7. This year the Andover team has picked up wonderfully and although Exeter has practically her former strength, the Blue natators have made such remarkable strides under the coaching of R. T. James, formerly of the Brookline Swimming Club, that a meet of unusual promise seems to be in evidence.

The Andover team has seven veterans back in the personages of Capt. F. P. Wingate '27 in the 200, who did back when R. C. Thall '25 was a member of the team, and who swam the 50; F. W. Merrill '23, and who swam the 200; D. B. Harris '23, who was a member of last year's diving squad, and I. M. Stern '23, a member of last year's plunging squad. In addition to these veterans the team is reinforced by the presence of some promising newcomers, among them being F. P. Foster '25, who has been swimming on the relay; F. B. Braden '23, who has been showing up well in the dive, and G. R. Carter '24, who has been doing well in the plunge.

The relay team received quite a setback when Thall '25 was declared ineligible by the faculty.

The season has been a most successful one, Andover having won four out of six meets to date. The only teams to defeat the Blue were the Yale freshmen and Worcester Academy. The first meet of the season was at the hands of the Yale freshmen, which team showed unexpected strength and led for practically the entire last of events, finally losing the relay race and the title. Brown won with 23 points while the Andover collegians were only two tallies behind.

For individual performance, swimming enthusiasts will keep their eye on the famous Capt. D. L. Jones '24, the Brown star, who is undoubtedly the most consistent performer in college ranks today. He holds the New England title for both the 50-yard backstroke and the 100-yard dash. And undoubtedly he would have won other titles had he been permitted to take part in a greater number of events. He holds the record for the century, and there is every reason to believe that he will win this event Saturday without difficulty. He will defend his title in the 100-yard dash, and will help his team in the relay race in which he swims anchor.

Amherst and Technology are the only colleges that have not entered men in all the events. The Engineers will not contest the backstroke, the century, the furlong or the plunge. Amherst has no entry in the 50, 100, 220-yard swims. The entries follow:

50-Yard Dash—R. P. Adams '23, Mark Coles '26, D. L. Jones '24, C. H. Polley '26, L. Staples '24, W. E. Miller '25, H. F. Taylor '23, W. L. Kilde '24, G. E. Edgar '26, J. E. Dempsey '23, C. A. Bolles '26, W. E. Miller '25, D. L. Jones '24, E. S. Taylor '24, P. M. Marsh '24, E. C. Palmer '23, David Evans Jr. '24, Tech. '25, Wesleyan.

100-Yard Backstroke—A. L. Warner '24, C. F. Stimson Jr. '23, Amherst; D. L. Jones '24, L. Staples '24, Wesleyan.

100-Yard Dash—D. L. Jones '24, Mark Coles '26, C. L. Staples '24, Brown; H. F. Taylor '23, E. E. Edgar '26, D. L. Dimond '26, R. E. McDonald '26, Dartmouth; J. A. Palmer '23, Wesleyan.

200-Yard Dash—D. L. Jones '24, Mark Coles '26, C. L. Staples '24, Brown; H. F. Taylor '23, E. E. Edgar '26, D. L. Dimond '26, R. E. McDonald '26, Dartmouth; J. A. Palmer '23, Wesleyan.

400-Yard Dash—D. L. Jones '24, Mark Coles '26, C. L. Staples '24, Brown; H. F. Taylor '23, E. E. Edgar '26, D. L. Dimond '26, R. E. McDonald '26, Dartmouth; J. A. Palmer '23, Wesleyan.

800-Yard Dash—D. L. Jones '24, Mark Coles '26, C. L. Staples '24, Brown; H. F. Taylor '23, E. E. Edgar '26, D. L. Dimond '26, R. E. McDonald '26, Dartmouth; J. A. Palmer '23, Wesleyan.

1600-Yard Dash—D. L. Jones '24, Mark Coles '26, C. L. Staples '24, Brown; H. F. Taylor '23, E. E. Edgar '26, D. L. Dimond '26, R. E. McDonald '26, Dartmouth; J. A. Palmer '23, Wesleyan.

3200-Yard Dash—D. L. Jones '24, Mark Coles '26, C. L. Staples '24, Brown; H. F. Taylor '23, E. E. Edgar '26, D. L. Dimond '26, R. E. McDonald '26, Dartmouth; J. A. Palmer '23, Wesleyan.

6400-Yard Dash—D. L. Jones '24, Mark Coles '26, C. L. Staples '24, Brown; H. F. Taylor '23, E. E. Edgar '26, D. L. Dimond '26, R. E. McDonald '26, Dartmouth; J. A. Palmer '23, Wesleyan.

12800-Yard Dash—D. L. Jones '24, Mark Coles '26, C. L. Staples '24, Brown; H. F. Taylor '23, E. E. Edgar '26, D. L. Dimond '26, R. E. McDonald '26, Dartmouth; J. A. Palmer '23, Wesleyan.

25600-Yard Dash—D. L. Jones '24, Mark Coles '26, C. L. Staples '24, Brown; H. F. Taylor '23, E. E. Edgar '26, D. L. Dimond '26, R. E. McDonald '26, Dartmouth; J. A. Palmer '23, Wesleyan.

51200-Yard Dash—D. L. Jones '24, Mark Coles '26, C. L. Staples '24



## KANSAS VICTORY WELL DESERVED

M. V. Conference Champions  
Show All-Round Superiority  
Over Other Fives

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDING	
Won	Lost
Kansas	10-0
Missouri	8-2
Drake	7-3
Iowa State	6-4
Washington	5-5
Oklahoma	4-6
Grinnell	3-7
Kansas State	2-8

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, March 15.—By winning all 16 games with safe margins, University of Kansas has captured undisputed possession of the Missouri Valley Conference basketball championship for 1923. Coach F. C. Allen's squad proved its superiority over the entire field, and especially over its nearest competitor, University of Missouri. Coach George's quintet won all its games, except those played with Kansas. The champions won both tilts with the Tigers by close, but decisive scores.

In many respects the championship race paralleled that of last year in which these two teams tied for top honors. In that race Missouri divided a pair of clashes with Kansas, and these were the only games that kept the team lost. This year Kansas supplied the excess of ability to win them both.

Drake University, which finished third last year, again won the same position with 10 victories and losing 6 defeats, while Iowa State was fourth with 9 won and 5 lost.

Interesting comparisons in total scores are furnished by Kansas and Missouri. Kansas scored 515 points against opponents and allowed only 265. Its margin of victory was 250 points. On the other hand, Missouri scored 49 points more than Kansas, but allowed 62 points more. Even in the face of two defeats by Kansas, Missouri's margin of victory, 267, was seven points higher.

This proves in statistical fashion the all-round ability shown by the Kansas squad. Teamwork was built upon the possibility of almost any man on the team scoring. Missouri, on the other hand organized to feed one or two men for the shooting. Missouri's plan resulted in more scoring, but also permitted the opposition more chances. The Kansas attack proved a better defense and kept opponents from shooting. The season's record of games follows:

Kansas	21	Missouri	19
Kansas	22	Missouri	20
Kansas	23	Iowa State	17
Kansas	24	Iowa State	18
Kansas	25	Washington	16
Kansas	26	Washington	17
Kansas	27	Drake	18
Kansas	28	Drake	19
Kansas	29	Oklahoma	21
Kansas	30	Oklahoma	22
Kansas	31	Grinnell	18
Kansas	32	Grinnell	19
Kansas	33	Nebraska	20
Kansas	34	Nebraska	21
Kansas	35	Kansas State	23
Kansas	36	Kansas State	24
Missouri	41	Iowa State	25
Missouri	42	Iowa State	26
Missouri	43	Washington	22
Missouri	44	Washington	23
Missouri	45	Drake	22
Missouri	46	Drake	23
Missouri	47	Oklahoma	29
Missouri	48	Oklahoma	30
Missouri	49	Grinnell	17
Missouri	50	Grinnell	18
Missouri	51	Nebraska	18
Missouri	52	Nebraska	19
Missouri	53	Kansas State	23
Missouri	54	Kansas State	24
Washington	24	Iowa State	18
Washington	25	Iowa State	19
Washington	26	Washington	27
Washington	27	Washington	28
Washington	28	Oklahoma	24
Washington	29	Oklahoma	25
Washington	30	Grinnell	21
Washington	31	Grinnell	22
Washington	32	Nebraska	22
Washington	33	Nebraska	23
Washington	34	Kansas State	25
Washington	35	Kansas State	26
Drake	29	Washington	27
Drake	30	Washington	28
Drake	31	Oklahoma	24
Drake	32	Oklahoma	25
Drake	33	Grinnell	21
Drake	34	Grinnell	22
Drake	35	Nebraska	22
Drake	36	Nebraska	23
Drake	37	Kansas State	25
Drake	38	Kansas State	26
Oklahoma	27	Grinnell	14
Oklahoma	28	Grinnell	15
Oklahoma	29	Nebraska	19
Oklahoma	30	Nebraska	20
Oklahoma	31	Kansas State	25
Oklahoma	32	Kansas State	26
Nebraska	29	Grinnell	13
Nebraska	30	Grinnell	14
Nebraska	31	Kansas State	25
Nebraska	32	Kansas State	26
Grinnell	37	Kansas State	25
Grinnell	38	Kansas State	26
Kansas State	21	Nebraska	15
Kansas State	22	Nebraska	16

**NEWTON HAS FINE CARD**  
PINEBURST, N. C., March 14.—D. B. Parson of Youngtown and Chevy Chase and R. P. Merriman of Waterbury, respectively winner and runner-up in last week's spring tournament here, were defeated, 5 and 4, by F. C. Newton of Brookline and J. D. Chapman of Greenwich, in a match today. Newton had an individual round of 34-35-72. He went down under par on the first 10 holes.

**JOHNSTON WINS IN SINGLES**  
LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 15.—V. M. Johnston of San Francisco defeated Harold Dickinson of Los Angeles, 6-0, 8-6, in the first round of the men's singles in an invitation tennis tournament, yesterday. Harvey Snodgrass, Southern California singles champion, won from Paul Hardeston, former holder of the title, 6-2, 6-3.

**STEINER REINSTATED**  
PITTSBURGH, March 15.—The Pittsburgh Club has received word from Commissioner Landis of the reinstatement of Raymond Steiner, pitcher, who left the club club in 1920 to play with the Oil City, Pa., independent team.

## D. F. Davis to Resign Tennis Presidency

Washington, March 15.—D. F. Davis, Assistant Secretary of War, announced today that he would tender his resignation as president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association to the executive committee of that organization at its meeting Saturday in New York City.

Mr. Davis, who is the donor of the Davis Cup, said he thought his new duties in the War Department would demand his closest attention, and he necessarily would have to reduce other activities accordingly.

**PLAN IS ABANDONED**  
LAWRENCE, Mass., March 15.—The proposal to revive the New England Baseball League has been abandoned for this year. This announcement was made today by S. D. Flanagan of this city, who was the prime mover in the negotiations for an eight-club circuit. The strength of twilight baseball organizations, lack of grounds in some cities and local conditions in others combined to detract from probable success, it was understood.

**VALE ELECTS O'HEARN**  
NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 15.—C. M. O'Hearn '24 of Brookline, Mass., was elected captain of the Yale varsity hockey team for next season last night, when the squad had its annual banquet in Hotel Taft. He was the only man eligible for the position. He was captain of the 1924 freshman hockey team but did not play last year. He has been the star of the Elis' defense as well as the high scorer of the season with 16 goals to his credit.

**BROWN ELECTS CAPTAIN**  
PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 15.—W. H. Wagenknecht '24 of Adams, Mass., has been elected captain of the Brown University basketball team for 1923-24. He has played right forward on the Brown five for two seasons and is one of the best shooters the Bears have had in several years.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### In Defense of the Ellis Island System

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:  
I am taking the liberty of enclosing you a letter from the Hon. Robert E. Todd, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, together with the department's file in the case of Mr. James Vidler, who arrived at Ellis Island on July 18, 1921, in such physical condition that it was necessary for him to be immediately taken to the hospital on a stretcher. Commissioner Todd, in his letter, said:  
"I had seen the clipping in The Christian Science Monitor of Jan. 2, 1923, and had made some inquiry relative to the case of James Vidler, notwithstanding the fact that he arrived and died in July, 1921. It seems to me that had there been any ground for just criticism the case would have been referred to without such long delay, and this very delay indicated to me that this article was merely a part of the British propaganda against the immigration law. Notwithstanding the lapse of time and the fact that at least two of the medical staff who had charge of Mr. Vidler while he was in the hospital have in the meantime been transferred to other stations, there happens to be a very complete record. . . .  
"In so far as the father's case was concerned, he was in such serious condition as to necessitate his being carried into the hospital on a stretcher. He was so weak at the time as to be unable to talk. . . . By reason of his very serious condition he was given the most careful medical attention and the daughter, who accompanied him, was permitted to be with him daily and to remain much longer than the usual hospital caller. . . . The man was absolutely helpless and speechless and required a great deal of care. . . . The daughter, who was detained here, repeatedly expressed her gratitude for the way in which the hospital authorities treated her father and the courtesies extended to her. . . ."

## Washington Observations

Washington, March 15.—  
**IF CHINA'S appeal to Japan for abrogation of the notorious Twenty-One Demands becomes a diplomatic incident of interest to the United States, America has the right man in the right place at the head of its Far Eastern division. That branch of the State Department is headed by John V. A. MacMurray. Mr. MacMurray was secretary of the American Legation at Peking in 1915, when Japan imposed the demands on China. His Far Eastern service includes important diplomatic assignments in Russia, Siam, and Japan. Mr. MacMurray's "Treaties and Agreements With and Concerning China," two monumental volumes, were the official textbook of the Washington Conference when it dealt with Far Eastern tangles. The young diplomat is a Princeton man, class of 1902.**

Not often is it given to men to gratify their grand hobby by act of Congress. Joseph T. Frelinghuysen, retiring Senator from New Jersey, and Ernest R. Ackerman (R.), Representative from the same State, achieved that distinction in the closing hours of the sixty-sixth Congress. Both are ardent stamp collectors. Mr. Frelinghuysen owns a collection said to be worth \$100,000 and Mr. Ackerman's is even more valuable. They joined hands in obtaining the passage of a bill authorizing the reproduction in fourfold size for the promotion of professional traffic among philatelists of postage stamps of all countries. The Jerseyman has a royal brother stamp fan in King George V of Great Britain.

Fewer autograph letters of William Howard Taft are said to be available than of any other American President. On the autograph market in New York

## EIGHT TEAMS ARE IN THIRD ROUND

Southeastern Teachers vs. Southwestern College Is Feature of Second-Round Basketball

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 15 (Special).—Eight teams were left in the National Amateur Athletic Union basketball tournament, after the completion of the second-round games last night in Convention Hall, and at 7 o'clock tonight these eight highly trained quintets will take over the Convention Hall court to battle for the right of competing in the semifinal round Friday night.

Tonight's third-round matches will bring Southeastern Teachers' College, Durant, Okla., against Two Harbors, Two Harbors, Minn.; Hilliards, St. Joseph, Mo., vs. Southwestern College, Winfield, Kan.; Larry Semon Athletic Club, Hollywood, Cal., vs. Fairmount College, Wichita, Kan., and Tabernacle, Kansas City, vs. Kansas City Athletic Club.

The feature game of the second round yesterday was between Southeastern State Teachers' College and Southwestern College. Two extra periods were played before the Southeastern emerged the victor, 36 to 33. At end of the regulation time the score was 28 to 28. The first extra period ended 30 to 30, but three field goals by Southeastern decided the battle in the second five minutes of play. The summary:

**NATIONAL AMATEUR BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round.**  
Two Harbors, Two Harbors, Minn., defeated Pittsburgh Manual Training Normal, Pittsburgh, Kan., 34 to 27.  
Larry Semon Athletic Club, Hollywood, Cal., defeated Kansas State Normal, Emporia, Kan., 40 to 32.  
Southeastern State Teachers' College, Durant, Okla., 36 to 33. (Two extra periods.)  
Hilliards, St. Joseph, Mo., defeated

Hooker Athletic Club, Hooker, Okla., 45 to 38.  
Southwestern College, Winfield, Kan., defeated McPherson College, McPherson, Kan., 26 to 20.  
Tabernacle, Kansas City, defeated Robert Chas. Post, Lee Summit, Mo., 32 to 21.  
Kansas City Athletic Club defeated Central State Teachers' College, Warrensburg, Mo., 39 to 18.  
Fairmount College, Wichita, Kan., defeated Union Club, Belvidere, Ill., 23 to 18.

## ILLINOIS AWARDS LETTERS

URBANA, Ill., March 15 (Special).—Six University of Illinois basketball players were awarded letters here yesterday afternoon, when the athletic board of control passed upon the selection recommended by Coach J. C. Ruby. The following athletes received the "I" awards: Capt. E. N. Hellstrom '23, L. M. Stilwell '24, R. C. Lipke '25, R. H. Rootiger '24, G. E. Potter '24, and W. E. Rootiger '24. All of the letter men except Captain Hellstrom will return to the squad next season, and Coach Ruby expects a team of championship caliber. The short pass system, new here at the University of Illinois this season, will be known to the squad and also to those who played on the freshman squad.

## MINNESOTA NOT TO COMPETE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 15 (Special).—The University of Minnesota track team, considered a contender for the Intercollegiate Conference title, will not be represented at the "Big Ten" meet this week, according to an announcement today by F. W. Luehring, athletic director. This is the cause of second quarter final examinations, which come just at this time. Eight Gopher gymnasts and 13 swimmers are leaving for the Conference meet in these sports tomorrow and Saturday.

## KNEPPER NOT TO GO ABROAD

PRINCETON, N. J., March 15.—R. E. Knepper, captain of the Princeton golf team, will not accompany the American golf team to England in May, as he was invited to do, it was announced yesterday. University officials hold that the trip would interfere with Knepper's scholastic program.

## UNICORN AGAIN DEFEATS ST. PAUL

Unexpected Score by Geran Wins—Journey Eastward for Final Contests in Boston

U. S. A. H. A. CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

W	L	For Aet	P.C.
Boston A. A.	2	0	1.000
St. Paul A. C.	0	2	1.000

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 15 (Special).—With the first half of the United States Amateur Hockey Association championship series over, the teams journey eastward to Boston to play the second half, into which the Boston Athletic Association eastern leaders enter favorites over the St. Paul Athletic Club, western titleholders, having won the first contest on Tuesday and the second last night. Last night's game was won by displaying a superior brand of teamwork and defensive play, the invading Boston set defeating the locals 1 to 0.

The only score made in last night's contest came in the middle of the second period as unexpectedly as the other Boston scores of the series. St. Paul's goal tender, W. B. Elliott, will be held responsible by many for allowing the winning shot to get past him and into the net; but due credit is to be given the easterner's attacking forces, for their team work in maneuvering the puck to within shooting distance, and to the work of G. F. Geran, center for the visitors, who made the goal unassisted on a fast shot from directly in front of the net. It was one of very few such shots that Elliott has failed to stop all season and was one of only four or five chances offered him during the game.

so infrequently was the local's goal attacked.

The playing was, however, reversed from the opening game. Boston made the best all-around showing on the ice despite the fact that its goal was shot at much more frequently than its opponents. Play after play, by St. Paul, was thwarted by the best defense seen here this year, and numerous chances were lost through hurried shots and failure to pass. The locals depended too much on individual plays to carry the puck through. One of the most conspicuous players on the ice was A. G. Smith of the Boston defense, whose skating, passing and checking was superb. J. W. McCormick and C. J. Abel for St. Paul showed up in splendid style as compared to their work the previous night.

The ice has been in fine shape for the series here and the eastern players have surprised by their apparent accustomed manner of handling themselves on the huge rink, which is almost too large for perfect hockey. The playing has been of the most strenuous variety, with never a let up by either side during the games. Another large crowd which saw the second game will remember it as one of the greatest ever seen. The summary:

BOSTON	ST. PAUL
Rice, Enright, W. B. McCormick, Geran, C. J. Abel, Clarke, McArthur, W. B. Elliott, Breen, Small, Campbell, R. D. Abel, Lacroix, E. J. Elliott.	Score: Boston Athletic Association 1; St. Paul Athletic Club, 0. Goals—Geran for Boston. Referee—J. Marsh, Toronto. Time—Three 15m. periods.

## BLACKMER IS RE-ELECTED

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 15.—A. A. Blackmer of Oak Park, was last night re-elected captain of the Williams College basketball team for next year. He has played forward for the Purple for three seasons.

## Record Entry Sure for Penn Carnival

Philadelphia, March 15.—ALTHOUGH team entries for the great relay carnival of the University of Pennsylvania do not close until April 1, a record list already has been received. Manager O. W. Orton announced today. To date there are 418 institutions, 87 colleges and 329 schools on the list. This is three more than last year. Not only is this year's list the largest, but it is the most representative ever received for the meet. It includes teams from Oxford, England; the University of Montreal, Canada; and colleges in all sections of the United States. The carnival will be held April 27 and 28.

## ILLINOIS ENTERS FENCERS

URBANA, Ill., March 15 (Special).—Coach Wallace Shunway, former eastern intercollegiate fencing champion and now coach of the undefeated University of Illinois foil specialists, has entered Capt. G. V. Nelson '24 and W. L. Bunting '25 in the Intercollegiate Conference fencing tournament at Columbus, O., this week-end. The two Illinois men defeated the University of Chicago and the Purdue University duellists in the only tests of the season preliminary to the Conference meet. Illinois' fencers have won the "Big Ten" title for the last eight years in succession. R. G. Tolman '22 being the winner of the title for the last two successive years.

## TRINITY ELECTS KEATING

HARTFORD, Conn., March 15.—J. F. Keating of New Britain yesterday was elected captain of the Trinity College basketball team for next season. T. W. Jones of Perth Amboy, N. J., was named manager.

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## STATESMAN WOULD ABOLISH WARFARE

Lord R. Cecil Says Any Nation Making Sudden War Would Break Covenant and Treaty

GENEVA, Feb. 20 (Special Correspondence)—The Mixed Temporary Commission on Armaments, held under the auspices of the League of Nations, which met in Geneva from Feb. 9 to Feb. 12, had under consideration a draft treaty of mutual guarantee against aggression prepared by Lord Robert Cecil in accordance with a resolution passed at the Third Assembly of the League in September last.

The proposed treaty is very long. Lord Robert having endeavored to provide for every case which may present itself and to take account of the particular situation of every state which may become a signatory in order ultimately to arrive at his final object, complete disarmament, by giving every possible guarantee of security. With this in view the high contracting parties agree that if any of them is attacked all the others will forthwith take such action as laid down in the treaty, provided always that the state attacked has reduced its military forces in accordance with the obligations which the treaty imposes.

### Council Gives Supreme Command

In case of attack the Council of the League, which has been informed by the secretary-general, is called upon to decide within four days which of the states concerned is the aggressor, and to take measures for the defense of the state attacked in order to bring the attacking state to reason. Military aid is to be furnished by the high contracting parties to the extent of a minimum of one-quarter of their military, naval and aerial forces, the supreme command being exercised by the state to which the council may confer the mandate to organize military measures.

Special provision is made for countries which may, by reason of their geographical situation, consider themselves continually menaced. The Council of the League will decide by a two-thirds majority if there is real danger, and if so will negotiate, at the request of the state concerned, a special treaty, in the form of a military convention.

The proposal is in no sense an amendment to the League Covenant, but parallel with it, and the Covenant is not in any way affected.

The proposals have naturally aroused a certain amount of criticism, and the representative of The Christian Science Monitor sought an interview with Lord Robert Cecil with a view to obtaining his replies to objections that have been made. In the first place, it has been objected that it would be impossible for the Council of the League to decide in four days which party in a conflict was the aggressor.

"The question is really," said Lord Robert, "whether it is not an improvement, at any rate, to leave the decision to some international body like the League, which will take an impartial view. It must decide instantly, and in these days there ought to be no very great difficulty in arriving at a rapid decision. It is a condition of the Covenant that there must be no sudden war. Anyone breaking the Covenant by making sudden war would break the treaty as well."

### Basis of the Treaty

"You have always," he continued, "to find some means of saying when the obligation to defend the country has arisen, and I am convinced that this is the best possible machinery. The basis of the treaty is that you must not attack people, however badly they have behaved, but must find some other way of settling the matter. That is, of course, the basis of English law, as I told the Commission. We must say: 'You must not take the law into your own hands.'"

"What are the special reasons for stating that the signatory states are only under obligation in so far as may relate to events occurring on their own continent?"

"It is clearly necessary to make such a provision as that. It would not be practicable to ask Chile, for instance, to send a force to operate in Europe. Fleets, however, can operate anywhere, and we do not limit their obligations."

"How long do you anticipate that

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it will take to carry the proposal through."

"It will not be agreed to this year. I shall certainly try to get the approval of the Assembly, but then it comes under Art. 8 of the Covenant. A scheme of reduction of armaments has first to be formulated, and then it must go to the governments for their consideration, so that the last word rests with the governments."

No Aggression, No War

"It is, of course, an attempt to end war altogether. Because, if there is no aggression there is no war. It means that some other method than violence must be used to redress grievances."

"I do not think it is impossible. All the countries who signed the Treaty in Paris and those who have signed the Covenant since agree that

it is the duty of the League to find some plan for the reduction of armaments. What possible plans are there? It is no use going to all the nations of the world and saying: 'Reduce your armaments.' They reply: 'How are we to protect ourselves? Individuals never ceased to carry arms, till the means of civil protection became adequate, but in western Europe, at all events, individuals do not carry arms, because the law protects them. Therefore you must say to nations, in the same way: We will take measures to secure your safety if you will reduce your armaments. That is to say, you must provide an effective guarantee. Vague promises are not enough. The proposed treaty asks, no doubt, a great deal, but if the countries get in exchange a real reduction of armaments there will be an immense saving in money, while the saving of unrest and disturbance which would result would be such that it would be worth paying a very high price.'

Lord Robert recognized that there was much ground yet to be traversed. Even if the Assembly should definitely approve the project in September the work would still be only begun. There is still the question of the degree of reduction, which would present a very difficult problem.

SYRIA TO IMPROVE WEAVING INDUSTRIES

BEIRUT, Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Mr. Mirza, Director of Finances, recently visited Beit-Chehab for the purpose of studying the condition of the weaving industries in that locality and the means which the Government could take to increase their production.

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## French Riviera, a Mediterranean Wonderland, Shows Vast Changes

Popularity of Region Is Amazing, and Nice Is Characterized as One of the Most Agreeable of Places

NICE, Feb. 13 (Special Correspondence)—Not only by the circumstance that American visitors to the French Riviera outnumber the English and the French, but in other respects a great change has come over the complexion and character of this wonderful land of the Mediterranean. The British aristocracy is still attached to it, but this community no longer enjoys the

evening, there are jazz bands everywhere. However the prevailing note of the new Riviera is not vulgarly after all. Instead of the Germans there are Americans in vastly larger quantities, and crowds of a variegated European democracy who have been attracted partly as the result of intensive propaganda by the "tourisme" associations,

which are organized by every town and by the Riviera in general. However it may be, hundreds of thousands are coming to the Riviera who never thought of doing such a thing before. These people have new ideas and make new demands, and they are being satisfied. The result is that the whole pleasure life of the Riviera has been changed, and certainly not worsened. First of all, and this is the strongest feature of the new Riviera, the entire country at the back is being exploited with the assistance of the automobile. Ten years ago there was only one regular public excursion to be made, and that was along the Grand Corniche road over the Italian frontier. Now there are a dozen rival automobile companies who run well-appointed carriages into all parts of the mountainous hinterland every day at absurdly low rates. For 50 francs you may do over 100 miles of motoring in a day through the gorgeous mountain and valley scenery

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of the Alpes Maritimes. One such excursion through these Alps is along the valley of the Var to Puget-Théniers, the Pont de Guaydan and Guillaumes, a frozen snow-bound hamlet in the mountains. Such is the enthusiasm of the new class of Riviera visitors that while, nominally, they come to the south of France for warmth, they are supplied with hot bricks in the automobiles to keep their feet warm as they glide through the Alpine passes.

One feature of the Riviera transformation strikes and pleases everyone. There is more grand opera, well done, available in Nice than in any other city one can recall, for it may be enjoyed at three different places. At the foremost, the Opéra Municipal de Nice, which, as the name indicates, is a subsidized institution, there are

splendid singers making thoroughly excellent representations of the classics, and the small cost to the visitor is remarkable. The Casino Municipal is a luxurious concert hall to which one may be admitted at the equivalent of less than an English penny to hear classical music well played by a good orchestra. Here also is grand opera.

So, if the old-fashioned tranquillity has gone, and some complain thereof, many good things have taken its place.

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## INDIVIDUAL OUTPUT OF COAL INCREASES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Miners' Leaders Complain That Rise in Wages Is Not Commensurate With Greater Achievement

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Feb. 20—Having regard to the recent discussions on the probability of a greatly increased demand for British coal in consequence of the Ruhr occupation, and on the necessity for a reversion to the eight-hour day in the mines, the output figures just published by the Mines Department of the Board of Trade are specially interesting, and even surprising.

They show that in the seven full weeks from Nov. 25, 1922 to Jan. 27, 1923 (that is, excluding the two weeks affected by the Christmas and New Year holidays), the total output of coal mines averaged 5,611,000 tons a week. It is the custom to reckon that a year's production is the equivalent of 50 full weeks, thus allowing a loss of two weeks' output for holidays. On this basis of reckoning, the production for the two months December and January was at the rate of no less than 280,500,000 tons a year.

This figure has been exceeded only once. In the boom year of 1913 the production was 287,400,000 tons. In 1921 it was nearly 270,000,000, and in 1912 it was 260,500,000. The recent output, it has to be remembered, has been achieved with the seven-hour day in operation, as compared with the eight-hour day of the pre-war period.

These figures prove clearly that during the past year there has been a considerable increase in the average individual output. There are now 18,000 more men employed in the mines than in 1913, but there is evidence to show that a larger number has been engaged on development work, that is, preparing new areas of the mines for coal winning.

An analysis of the official statistics gives some interesting results. In the winter months of January, February and March last year the weekly production touched 5,000,000 tons only twice. During the spring and summer months until the end of July it varied between 4,400,000 tons in April and just under 5,000,000 in one week in May and one in July.

But from August onward the production has been consistently over 5,000,000 tons a week except in the holidays. In the September quarter, which included the August holidays, the total output was at the rate of 250,000,000 tons a year. There were

employed an average of 1,095,000 persons, and this gave an average output per man at the rate of 228 tons a year, as compared with 246 tons in 1912, and the record of 262 tons in the boom year of 1913. Consequently at this stage, while the seven-hour day gave a working time reduction of one-eighth, the individual output was only one-fourteenth less than in 1912, which is usually regarded as a fairly normal pre-war year.

During October and November there was a gradual further improvement in output, leading up to the remarkable achievement of December and January. During these two months the number of workers employed in the mines had increased to 1,129,000, as compared with 1,111,000 in 1913. Therefore the average individual output in these two months was at the rate of 248 tons a year, or only one-eighth less than the 1913 record—the 1912 output standard with an eight-hour day being exceeded by two tons.

The miners' leaders express great satisfaction with this achievement, but they state that the increase in wages since November is not commensurate with the greater effort, and they also point out that notwithstanding the improvement in individual output, which ought to reduce the cost of coal, the price charged to the domestic consumer has actually increased since the autumn. They intend therefore to renew their demand for a complete investigation into the conditions of the coal industry.

BEIRUT TRAMWAYS TO EXTEND  
BEIRUT, Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—The extension plan decided upon by the Electric Tramways Company has been approved successively by the Government and the High Commissioner. The municipality has yet to signify its approval. The plan would double the line running to the Basta and lay a new line from the tomb of the Vail to Moussalibeh.

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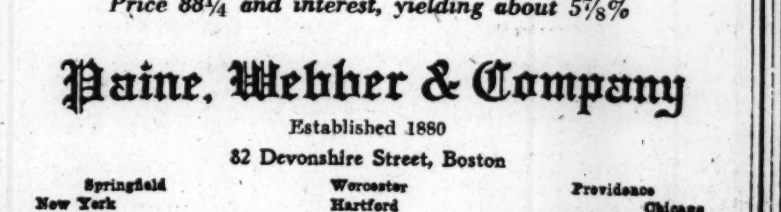
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## NEW YORK CURB

Industrials generally were irregular. Peerless Motor continued its downward movement, selling at a new low recent trading. Goodyear Tire is more active, the preferred mo-

NYNH & H 6s '48	68½	68
NYNH & H ext deb 7s fcs '35	69	69
NYNH & H ext deb 7s '25	73½	73½
NY Ry 5s '42	6½	6½
NY Ry ctf 5s '43	6	6
NY State Ry 4½s '32	65½	65½
NY Tel 6s '41	104¼	104

N Y Tel 6s '49	63 1/2	64 1/2	calbo was strong, ranging from 12 1/2
N Y W & B 4 1/2s '46	44 1/2	45 1/2	13 1/2.
Niagara Falls P 6s '32	103	103	Bethlehem Steel, new stock issue
North Am Edison 6s '53	93 1/2	93 1/2	a result of the merger recently
Norfolk So 5s 1921-24	6 1/2	6 1/2	proved was traded in for the first
Norfolk & West 4s '98	87 1/2	87 1/2	and sold at 87 1/2.
Nor Ohio T & L 6s	93 1/2	93 1/2	

**INDUSTRIALS**

	1971	1972	Sales	High	Low
Nor Pacific 4s 2047	82 1/2	82 1/2	700 Acme Coal	.51	.51
Nor Pac 5s 2047	96 1/2	96 1/2	4000 Acme Pkg	.28	.25
Nor Pac 6s 2047	106 1/2	106 1/2	1100 Amal Leather	.18	.18
Nor States P 5s '61	89 1/2	89	600 Amer Hawaiian S S 174	.174	.174
Nor States Power 6s	100 1/4	100	155 Am Light & Tr	130 1/2	130 1/2
North-W Bell 7s '61	102 1/2	107 1/2	100 Armour Co pf	.99	.99
Ore B & Nav 4s '46	85 1/2	86 1/4	1900 Buddy Buds	.1	.1

Ore S Line	4s '29	911%	901%	200 Cent Targa Sug Co	2 1/2	2
Ore & Cal	5s '27	981%	981%	900 Cent C I Pipe	1 1/2	1 1/2
Ore S Line	gtd 5s '48	100%	100%	150 Colorado Power	2 1/2	2 1/2
Ore Waah	7s '41	78	7 1/2%	7000 Col Emerald	18	14
Otis Steel	8s Ser A '41	100%	100 1/2	1300 Columb Carbon ctt	46 1/2	44
Pac T & T	fd 5s '52	90%	90%	10 Commonwealth Pow	34	34
Pac T & T	5s '37	97 1/2	97 1/2	300 Cuyamel Fruit	63 1/2	63 1/2
				2200 Duplier Can & Rad	94	9

Pac G & E 5s '42	90	89%	800 Durant Mot ind	16	15%
Pan Am Pet Co 7s '30	102 1/2	102	600 Durant Mot ind	16	15%
Penn R R grm 4 1/2s '65	90 1/2	90%	1000 Gardner Mot	14%	14%
Penn R R 5s Ser B '68	100 1/2	100%	30 Gillette Saf	Raz	28%
Penn R R 6 1/2s '36	108 1/2	108%	1700 Goodyear Tire	14%	14%
Penn R R 7s '30	109 1/2	109%	600 Gp	51	51%
Pere Marq 5s A '58	94 1/2	94%	100 Great West Sug	87%	87%
			100 Unkrink Yst Prod	9%	9%

Peoples Gas Co '47	91	91	400 Hydrox Corp	21%	21%
Peoples Gas Co '43	107%	107%	400 Intercon Rub	5%	5%
Philadelphia Co Rf 6s '44	99%	99%	2200 Lehigh Power Sec.	25	23%
Pierce Oil 8s '31	97	97	100 Lucey Mfg	7%	7%
Pierce Arrow Bd 8s '43	81%	79	1800 Mercer Mot	2	1%
			200 Mt. Desert Ss	22%	23%

Port Ry L & P 20	85%	86%	808 Nat Supply Co.	704	69%
Port Ry L & P 21	85%	86%	100 J Zinc	179	179
Port Ry L & P 22	85%	86%	100 Y Cannon	100	100
Prod & Refin Ss '31	107	107	25 N Y Tel pt	110%	110%
Prod & Refin Ss War '31	130	130	100 Oceada Corp	10	10
Pub Sugar N J 5s '59	84%	84%	100 Teesmo	674	674
Reading Ry 4s '34	83%	83%	300 Radio Corp	4%	4%
Rio G & W 2s '24	75%	75%	1000 do pf	3%	3%
Rio G & W 4s '24	75%	75%	200 Reo Mot Truck	154	154
R I A L & W 4s '24	77%	77%	1000 Leaps Land	524	524
			100 Rosen Grain Co	52%	52%

Seaboard C O 7s '42	101½	101½	200 Standard Mot	3	2½
Seaboard A L adj 5s '49	29	28½	100 Stutz Motor	19	19
Seaboard A L ref 4s '49	44	44	100 Swift Int	20	20
Seaboard A L 6s '45	65½	65½	400 Technical Prod	8½	8½
Sinclair Oil 7s '37	100¼	10¼	500 Todd Shipyards	53½	53½
Sinclair Pipe L 8s '42	86	86	5000 Triangle Film	37	38
Sinclair C O P 6s '26	99	99	300 U S Light & Heat	1½	1½
Sinclair Purchase 4¼s '26	99½	99½	100 Unit Retail Cand	6½	6½

So Bell Tel 5e '41	94	93%	200 Wayne Carb	74	74%
So Pac cv 4s '29	90%	90%	200 Yale & Towne	63%	63%
So Pac fd 4e '55	87	84%	1000 Chain Co A	254%	254%
So Railway 4s '56	84	84%	100 Auto Knit Hos	244%	244%
So Railway 5a '94	93	93%	100 Beth Steel w l	674%	674%
So Railway 6 1/2e '56	101%	101%	100 S Blumenthal	267%	267%
Stand Oil Cal Ts '61	106	105%	200 Chic Steel Wheel pf	74%	74%
			200 Check Cab Mfg	95%	95%
			1000 Columbia Gas	36%	36%

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

West Pac Power 7s D '46	10 1/2	10 1/2	3400 Maracaibo Oil	13 1/2	13 1/2
West Shore 4s 23d1	79	79	100 Margay Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2
West Union 4 1/2s '50	90 1/2	90 1/2	200 Maryland Ref	4 1/2	4 1/2
West Union 6 1/2s '36	107 1/2	106 1/2	1000 Maryland Oil of Mex	3 1/2	3
Westinghouse 7s w l '36	108	107 1/2	100 Mexican Pan	.70	.70
W & L E 4 1/2s '66	53	55	11000 Mexico Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2
Wickwire-Spencer 7s '35	97	97	1100 Mount & Gulf Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2
			700 Mount Prod	19 1/2	19 1/2

[illegible][illegible]

City Rio Janeiro	\$47.	93%	93%	1000 Canada Cop	.04	.04
City Sao Paulo	\$62.	98	98	1000 Canadian Min	.04	.04
City Solisano	77	98	98	2000 Canario	.04	.04
Colombia	6 1/2 % 77	98	98	1500 Cons Corp Min	.04	.04
Dept Seine	74 42.	85 1/2	81 1/2	1000 Nevada Utah	.10	.10
Dom Canada \$6	100%	100%	100%	3000 Cortez Silver	.06	.06
Dom Canada \$6 1/2	100%	100%	100%	1000 Divid Est	.11	.11
Dom Canada \$6 3/4	100%	100%	100%	1000 E Salvador	.03	.03
Dom Canada \$6 3/8	100%	100%	100%	1000 Emma Sil Mines	.02	.02
Dom Canada \$6 1/2	99	98 1/2	98 1/2	1000 Emerald Crostus	.03	.03
Dutch E Indies \$4	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	5000 Fortuna	.30	.30

French Republic 74% '86	93%	93%	5000 Goldfield Deep	77	13
French Republic 84 '86	96%	96%	5000 Goldfield Shallow	77	13
Japan 84 '86	96%	96%	7000 Goldfield Facot	47	46
Japan 84 '86	96%	96%	7000 Goldfield Facot	47	46
Japanese 1st 41% '86	93%	93%	5000 Harnall Div Min.	08	08
K Belgium 68 '26	94	93%	3800 Hilpot Min	17%	11
K Belgium 68 '26	94	93%	3800 Hilpot Min	17%	11
K Belgium 84 '86	98%	98%	100 Howe Sound Co	3	2
K Denmark 84 '87	97%	94%	5000 Indefinite Mines	08	08
K Denmark 84 '87	97%	94%	100 Kerr Lake	08	08
Netherlands 84 '86	99%	99%	1000 McManera M & M	04	04
N Netherlands 86 '72	70%	77%	1000 McManera M & M	04	04
N Norway 84 '86	112%	111%	200 Marsh Mines Cons.	08	08

[illegible]

Swiss Queenland 74's	107%	107%	2000 Simon Silver	30	30	30
S Rio G do Sul 85's	90%	90%	2000 Spearhead	96	96	96
Swiss Queenland 86's	99%	99%	2000 Stewart Min	65	65	65
Swiss Cont 87's	118%	117%	2000 Tech Hughes	106	106	106
U N K Gt Britain 51's	104%	104%	6300 Tech Hughes	106	87	106
U N K Gt Britain 55's	29%	4%	400 Tonopah Belmont	14	14	14
U S Brazil C R R 74's	83%	83%	2700 Tonopah	74	74	74
U S Brazil 75's	103%	103%	2000 Tonopah Ext	24	24	24
U S Brazil 76's	103%	103%	600 Tonopah Min	24	24	24
U S Brazil 86's	95	95%	1000 U S Contl Mines	16	16	16

7 Armour & Co 7s...	106	106	106
21 do 5 1/2s	98	98	98
2 Beth Steel 7s 1935	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
20 Can Pac 4s	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
1 Cent Steel 3s	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
3 Cit Svc 7s C	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
1 Con Gas Balt 7s	104	104	104
5 Deere & Co 7 1/2s	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2

4	Louis G & El	5s...	89%	89%	89%
5	Manitoba 7s	...	97%	97%	97%
28	Maracaibo 7s new	...	124%	124%	120
1	Morris & Co 7½s	...	103	103	103
9	National Acme 7½s	...	97%	97%	97
4	Nat Cl & Su 8s	...	106%	106%	106%
11	Ohio Power 5s B.	...	87%	86%	86%
1	Phil El 6s	...	104%	104%	104%

2	Un Oil Prod 8s.....	103	103	103
2	Un Ry of Hav 7½s.104	104	104	104
1	Vacuum Oil 7s.....	107½	107½	107½
1	Beth St 7s '23.....	103½	103½	103½
2	Ill Cen 5s.....	99½	99½	99½
1	Fisher Body 6s '24.....	100½	100½	100½
1	do '25.....	99½	99½	99½

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Mar. 15 Mar. 1
Allouez .....	28 3/4	28 3/4	28 3/4	28 3/4
Am Ag Ch pf 64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2
Am Sugar pf. 106 1/4	107	106 1/2	107	106 1/2
Am T. & T. 196 1/4	196 1/4	196 1/4	196 1/4	196 1/4

Bos & Albany	147	147	147	147
B & M pf A	30	30	30	30
B & M pf D	56	56	56	57
Cal & Ariz...	63½	64	63½	64
Cal & Hecla	390	390	390	395
Carson Hill...	8%	9	8%	9
*Chl Jct pf...	90	90	90	90
Connor J T...	24	24	25	24

Edison Elec.	168	168	168	167
Gardner	14%	14%	14%	14%
Gen Elec.	188	188	188	188
Gray & Dav.	14	14%	14	14%
Greenfield	18%	18%	18%	18%
Hancock	3	3	3	3
Helvetia	.99	.99	.99	.99
Int. Cot. Mf.	82%	82%	82%	82%

N E Ter.....	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%
Nipissing.....	6	6	6	6	6
North Butte...	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
New Dom ...	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Old Colony ...	78	78	78	78	78
Pacific Mills.	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%
Quincy Min..	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%
Shannon ..	1	1	1	1	1
St. Mary's Ind.	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%

Utah Metals.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1
Wal W pr pf	76	77 1/2	78	76 1/2	75 1/2
Ventura Oil	28	28 1/2	28	28	28 1/2
Waldorf Sys.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Walworth	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Wal Watch	7 1/2	9 1/2	7 1/2	9 1/2	7
do pf	32	34	22	24	22
Warren Bros	34 1/2	34 1/2	33	33 1/2	34 1/2

Mass Gas 4 1/4s	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4
Mass Riv 5s	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Punta Sug 7s	117 1/4	119	117 1/4	119	
War Bros 7s	113	113	113	113	114 1/4

\*Ex-dividend.

021,516 in the corresponding period of 1922.

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**GERMANY PAYS BELGIUM**

LONDON, March 15—A Berlin dispatch to the London Times says that

LONDON, March 15—British Treasury notes outstanding aggregate £258,652,000, compared with £258,976,000 last week. The amount of gold securing these notes is now £27,162,000, compared with £27,160,000 last week.

**GOLD IMPORTS FALL OFF**  
WASHINGTON, March 15—Imports of gold into the United States during February were valued at \$8,332,736 and were smaller than those of any month in the last three years. Gold exports

charges, there was a deficit of \$1,347,577. Preferred dividends of \$250,000 made the deficit \$1,597,577.



## ANNUAL REPORT OF AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL

Profit and Loss Deficit Increased by \$569,826 in 1922—Company Gradually Recovering

The annual report of the American International Corporation for the 1922 calendar year is issued. It shows a consolidated income of \$21,345 after operating expenses, taxes and interest. After tax reserves and other deductions the balance sheet deficit was increased by \$569,826.

A year ago net earnings were \$134,681, but after reserves for possible losses in accounts receivable and inventories and other deductions the reduction in profit and loss surplus was \$8,307,805.

The consolidated income account of American International Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, compares as follows:

	1922	1921
Inc. fr. op.	\$1,567,312	\$3,499,587
Int. & div. rec.	1,540,819	2,087,509
Total inc.	3,108,131	5,587,096
Deduct:		
Oper. exp.	2,615,676	4,308,288
Foreign & dom. taxes	18,831	19,811
Interest	381,422	926,417
Total deduc.	3,035,929	5,405,516
Net inc.	68,202	181,580
Surplus	21,345	184,681
Res. for losses	5,899,458	1,841,584
Res. for taxes	500,000	—
Total res.	6,399,458	1,841,584
Total	\$1,567,312	\$3,499,587

"Deficit" item consists mainly of losses due to write-downs of investments in foreign subsidiaries not now functioning.

### Expenses Reduced

President Matthew C. Brush says in part: In 1921 the net income of the corporation was \$1,053,336. There was received in 1922 approximately \$538,000 less than in 1921 in interest from proprietary companies (due to their reduced borrowings and to lower interest rates) and \$390,000 less in dividends on stocks owned. Miscellaneous income of 1921 included a net profit of \$834,185 realized by the sale of sundry securities.

In 1922 from the sale of securities there was a loss of \$310,516. The operating expenses of \$605,973 in 1922 were \$286,295 less than in 1921 and the interest paid, \$23,249, was \$154,781 less.

On Dec. 7, 1922, your corporation received notice from the United States Internal Revenue Department making claims in connection with the 1917, 1918 and 1919 taxes against your corporation and its proprietary companies of approximately \$400,000, the validity of which claims your corporation does not admit and which it is now contesting.

The proprietary companies wholly owned by American International Corporation showed for 1922 an aggregate net operating loss of \$255,490 as compared with a net operating loss of \$1,695,809 for 1921.

**Balance Sheet Items**

The balance sheet of American International Corporation (proper) as of Dec. 31, 1922, includes secured loans amounting to \$452,545, a loan to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of \$225,000, and advances to the Chinese Government amounting to \$1,692,461. These advances were made at various dates between 1916 and 1919 in connection with the railway and canal contracts in the latter of which the Industrial Bank of Japan is jointly interested with the American International Corporation. Owing to disturbed political conditions in China, no interest is at present being paid on account of these advances.

The investments in stocks owned and advances represented by proprietary companies are as follows: Allied Machinery Company of America, \$3,075,000; G. Amsinck & Co., Inc., \$3,700,000; Carter, Macy & Co., Inc., \$1,440,000; Rosin & Turpentine Export Company, \$800,000; and W. S. Refrigerator Corporation, \$48,000.

These figures represent the balance of the original cost of these investments after deducting the losses which have been charged off or provided for through reserves in previous years.

The aggregate "net worth" as represented on the respective books of these companies is slightly in excess of the aggregate amount at which they stand on the corporation's books.

These companies had in 1922 a total balance of \$21,845,710, compared with \$24,575,038 in 1921, but owing to drastic economies effected in operating expenses the operating loss which in 1921 was nearly \$1,700,000 was cut in 1922 to below \$260,000.

### Securities Owned

Stocks and shares—listed securities: This item is made up of the following:

Internat. Mer. Marine pf. stock	18,000
Internat. Mer. Marine com. stock	105,000
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	52,794
New York Shipbuilding Co.	57,794
United States Rubber Co. com. stock	11,250
Simms Petroleum Co.	59,744

These investments stand on the corporation's books at a total cost of \$21,429,560. The cost exceeded the market value based on published quotations on Dec. 31, 1922, by approximately \$13,200,000.

There were received in dividends during 1922 from the International Mercantile Marine Company \$670,000, as compared with \$630,000 in 1921 and from the New York Shipbuilding Corporation \$116,916, compared with \$311,776 in 1921.

During 1922 your corporation received a profit of \$150,000 in connection with its participation in the purchase of Bolivian Government bonds, proceeds of which are being expended in the construction of 128 miles of railroad in Bolivia.

Your corporation participated during 1922 in the formation of Ulen & Co., a corporation organized for the purpose of undertaking development and financing of public works in Latin-America, which corporation at the present time is negotiating for several projects of a substantial nature. It is believed that this field offers a substantial opportunity for constructive development in this manner.

**SHATTUCK-ARIZONA'S LOSS**

Shattuck-Arizona Copper Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports a net loss of \$23,924 after expenses, tax and depreciation, compared with a deficit of \$33,862 in 1921.

## GERMAN TRADE IS SLIGHTLY BETTER

Imports Increased, Exports Decreased From December

Preliminary estimates of German import and export quantities for January have been given out by German official sources, and cabled to the United States Department of Commerce by Commercial Attaché Herring, Berlin. Imports of goods for January, showing an increase of about 400,000 tons over the December figure.

This increase is due largely to imports of bituminous and brown coal during January, the former amounting in quantity to 1,370,000 metric tons. Imports of lumber, iron, and foodstuffs, particularly rye, also show an advance. On the other hand a decline is noticed in imports of all finished products, particularly textiles and iron products.

Exports for January amounted to 1,510,000 metric tons as compared with 1,760,000 metric tons in December. The decrease is due to the small export of textile, lumber, potash, coal, cement, and semimanufactured iron products.

## PIC IRON MARKET IS STRONGER WITH ADVANCING PRICES

The Iron Age says: On pig iron, semifinished steel and some forms of the finished product the week has brought further advances in prices, and all the signs of strength the market has shown in recent weeks are rather more pronounced. At the same time leading producers of steel are giving full prominence to the high rate of output, which in 1922 was February or greater than the average of the war-years 1917 and 1918. The United States Steel Corporation's increase of 375,000 tons in unfilled orders last month, when its operating rate averaged close to 90 per cent, emphasized its policy of selling freely. Some independent companies meanwhile have been in the position of shipping more steel than they were currently booking, and the industry, as a whole, is not sold up to the extent indicated by the Steel Corporation figures.

It has been noted for some time that finished steel prices have advanced without checking buying, but this week there is the caution from western markets that high material may cut down car orders. A few cases of building projects laid aside also are cited, but they are not missed. Farm implement makers are also concerned, but this season's output is largely based on relatively low prices for steel.

## RISING PRICES IN HARDWARE MARKET

NEW YORK, March 14—Hardware Age, in its weekly review of the hardware market, will say tomorrow: "Rising costs of metals, cotton, and other raw materials necessary in the manufacture of hardware items, are expected to bring about further advances in finished hardware. Staple lines are in moderate demand. The deliveries of spring goods are hampered by freight terminal congestion coupled with an inadequate supply of cars and locomotives.

"Jobbers anticipate shortages in poultry netting, garden tools, screen wire and in other spring lines. The nail situation remains unchanged, the demand exceeding the supply. The various market centers show speculative interests and shaded prices.

"Current advances of 10 per cent have been made on padlocks, hand taps, machine screws, taps, stove bolts, carriage bolts, machine bolts, lag screws and casters. Some manufacturers have advanced prices on wrenches, picks, wheelbarrows, auto jacks and other standard items."

## REPORT OF REGAL SHOE CO. IS MUCH BETTER THAN 1921

The annual report of the Regal Shoe Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows net earnings of \$372,135, which includes profit from the sale of New York real estate.

This compares with a net loss in 1921 of \$807,520 and a deficit after special deductions and preferred dividends of \$1,032,854. The company has \$2,029,800 preferred stock and \$2,500,000 common.

## CHICAGO ROAD'S REPORT SHOWS A BETTERMENT

The annual report of the Chicago Junction Railway & Union Stock Yards Company for the year ended Dec. 31 is issued.

Net earnings of the transit company, the railway company and the New Jersey company for this period were \$2,643,593 comparing with \$2,490,040 in the preceding year and \$1,102,748 in 1920.

## PENN SEABOARD STEEL

Penn Seaboard Steel Corporation and subsidiary companies report for 1922 a deficit after interest charges of \$518,447, compared with a deficit of \$740,045 in the preceding year. On Dec. 31, 1922, profit and loss surplus stood at \$4,000,541, compared with \$4,960,168 on Dec. 31, 1921.

**FORD SALES IN FEBRUARY**

A total of 116,080 Ford cars were sold at retail in February, a new record for the shortest month in the year. February sales exceeded those of January by more than 15,000 and marked the eleventh month in which Ford sales have topped the 100,000 mark.

**AMERICAN TEXTILE EARNINGS**

The American Textile Company's earnings for 1922 after depreciation, interest and discount, reserves for taxes and preferred dividend, were \$73,548, or \$10.22 a share earned on the 7191 shares of outstanding common stock of no par value.

**LOS ANGELES GAS EARNINGS**

Los Angeles Gas & Electric Company reports for the year ended Jan. 31, 1923, gross earnings of \$11,915,471, net earnings of \$3,923,547 and balance for dividends, \$2,346,672.

## STANDARD OIL OF CALIFORNIA SELLS TREASURY STOCK

NEW YORK, March 15—The Standard Oil Company of California directors have authorized the sale of additional unissued stock in the treasury at \$25 a share to stockholders of record March 26. Subscription rights expire April 25.

The proceeds of the sale of stock, at par \$25, will provide additional capital for increased refining, transportation and storage facilities, due to the expanding market for petroleum products and the present enlarged crude oil production. The stock is to be offered in the proportion of one share for each eight shares held.

## DIVIDENDS

American Type Founders declared a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common and the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 16 to stock of record April 10. The company had been paying 1 per cent quarterly on the common for the past 25 years.

The First National Bank of Boston declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on the preferred and 1 1/2 per cent on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

The First National Bank of Boston declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on the preferred and 1 1/2 per cent on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

Willamette Industries declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

The Hydrox Company declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

Ogilvie Flour Mills declared the usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on the common stock, payable April 3 to stock of record March 21.

Albion Pick Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

United Gas Improvement Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, the same rate as three months ago, and the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred.

The common dividend is payable June 15 to stock of record May 31. The regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock is payable June 15 to stock of record May 31.

Prairie Oil & Gas Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable April 30 to stock of record March 21.

Wilson & Co. declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

Marland Oil Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable April 2 to holders of record March 21.

Pacific Gas & Electric Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the common stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

Dubilier Condenser Radio Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 on the preferred, payable March 24 to stock of record March 20.

Air Reduction Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

American Gas & Electric Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the common, payable April 2 to stock of record March 17, and of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record March 10.

Kansas Gas & Electric Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common, payable April 15 to stock of record March 10.

Major Car Corporation declared the usual quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 15 to stock of record March 10.

Victor Talking Machine Company declared the usual quarterly dividends of \$2 a share on the common and of \$1.75 on the preferred, both payable April 14 to stock of record March 31.

Acadial Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable March 31 to stock of record March 20.

Webster Piano Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Foster Sound Recorder & Light Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the common, of \$1.25 on the preferred, and of \$1.00 on the preferred stock, all payable April 15 to stock of record March 23.

Angus & Armstrong Railroad declared the regular semiannual dividend of 2 per cent on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 24.

H. R. Mallison Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 2 to stock of record March 24.

American Rolling Mills declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Prairie Pipe Line Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 30 to stock of record March 31.

Central Aguirre Sugar Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable April 2 to holders of record March 22.

## BETTER TRADE RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA FORESEEN

Increasing Number of English Firms Dealing Successfully With Soviet

LONDON, Feb. 27—Since the new year the question of reopening trade with Russia has been very much to the fore in British business circles. While doubts as to the outcome of France's Ruhr adventure are probably to some extent responsible for this revival of interest in Russia, it is also clear that there has been a considerable modification of opinion as to the possibility of doing business under the Soviet authorities.

This is partly due to the increasing number of firms which have opened up satisfactory business relations with the All-Russian Co-Operative Society, generally known as Arcos, Ltd.

During the last two years this concern (which, in fact, though not in name, is a company of the Russian Government) has had a turnover in Great Britain of more than £25,000,000, and by thus proving that business can be done with Russia has provided a useful advertisement in the campaign which is now going on for the resumption of normal business relations with that country under the present Bolshevik régime.

## Interest in Russia

The revival of interest in Russia has taken shape in a series of lectures and papers which have recently been read before various chambers of commerce and other bodies. First of these was an "Economic Survey of Present-Day Russia," read by Capt. A. H. Mitford, at a meeting of the Association of Secretaries of British Chambers of Commerce. Captain Mitford is secretary of the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, and in his paper outlined the way in which Russia has conducted the import and export of goods since the Bolshevik came into power, and gave a few figures, showing how the position today compares with that of two years ago and before the war.

According to Captain Mitford's figures, the production of oil at Baku in 1914 was 5,500,000 tons. For the first nine months of 1922 it was 2,238,000 tons. At Grosny, 1,250,000 tons of oil were produced in 1914 and 1,114,000 tons in the first nine months of 1922. In 1915, 4,200,000 tons of cast iron were produced in the whole of Russia (exclusive of the new border states). In 1919, the figure was 67,000 tons, and in 1921, 125,000 tons. The total figure for 1922 are likely to be about the same as last year.

## Business Confiscated

Mr. Jonas Lied, F. R. G. S., gave an address recently before the Russian section of the London Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Lied said that he was a Russian who before the war was the chief shareholder in a company owning a fleet of river boats, and that he himself had built up from small beginnings into a concern with an issued capital of more than £400,000, and though all this had been confiscated, he nevertheless came before the meeting to advocate the opening up of business relations with the Bolsheviks. Regardless of the postal and telegraphic censorship which is still exercised throughout the country, Mr. Lied maintained that trade was possible with Russia today.

Imports into Russia were now about 30 per cent of their pre-war dimensions compared with 2.8 per cent in 1919, while exports had grown from less than 2 per cent of the pre-war figure during the same period. Most of this trade, it was true, had been done by the Russian Government, which has had more than £2,000,000 of goods warehoused in London at the moment, but private trade was rapidly coming back into its own. There was no longer any interference with it provided one obtained the necessary license, which was required by the Soviet authorities. Indeed, far from being interfered with, private trade was actively encouraged by the authorities, especially by Lenin.

## NEW YORK AIR BRAKE PROFITS

New York Air Brake Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports net profit of \$958,741 after charges and taxes equal, after Class "A" dividends, to \$4.37 a share on 200,000 shares of new no par common, compared with a net loss of \$458,699 in 1921.

## Reo Motors

Our Statistical Department has just completed a special letter on this well known motor company dealing with its

- cash position
- 1922 earnings
- management
- properties
- product
- 1923 outlook

NOTE: A report on any of the stocks traded on the New York Curb Exchange will be sent free on request.

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## CANADIAN GRAIN OUTLOOK BETTER THAN LAST YEAR

WINNIPEG, March 15—Grain acreage on the prairies will approximate that of 1922, with prospects better than last year, when 375,000,000 bushels were harvested. More plowing was completed last fall by 30 per cent than in 1921, followed by general rains and heavy snows with the hard weather necessary to pulverize the soil during the winter.

Northwest Grain Dealers' Association estimates conditions 25 per cent more favorable than in March, 1915, the record crop year. Farmers are prepared to seed heavily and early this spring.

In some respects conditions for advances in the prices of heavy stocks still held for export are not favorable. January and February sales of expected and stocks rushed down the lakes last fall at high freight rates to meet the expected export demand have declined only slightly.

Some wheat from Canada that reached Britain is still unsold, and stocks in farmers' hands are abnormally heavy. However, farmers show no inclination to release their stocks holding in most cases for \$1.25 to \$1.40. Here is the statistical position of Canadian grain to March 1 (in bushels):

	1923	1922
Marketed by farmers	288,410,765	199,925,888
Country elevators	25,192,131	25,829,512
Interior terminals	2,577,337	3,359,081
In transit	4,500,000	3,448,000
In store, lake head	26,431,506	24,431,506
East of lakes	26,454,000	18,793,000

Markings to date in prairie provinces: Saskatchewan, 148,403,260; Manitoba, 31,332,689; Alberta, 59,674,816.

## WOOL AND MOHAIR GROWERS EXPECT A BUSY SEASON

MERTZON, Tex., March 12 (Special)—Wool and mohair growers and dealers in southwestern Texas are looking forward to a prosperous season according to views expressed at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the West Texas Wool and Mohair Association here.

This association, which is a co-operative marketing organization is capitalized at \$70,000 and has a cash surplus of \$50,000. A 10 per cent dividend was declared and the rest of the 1922 earnings were passed to the surplus fund.

This company has recently completed its second fireproof warehouse in Merton, which gives it storage capacity for 4,000,000 pounds of wool and mohair. The association is expecting to handle this quantity of clip during the coming season. The wool and mohair stored in Merton is drawn from 15 surrounding counties.

Growers are expecting at least 50 cents a pound for their wool this season, and reports from the range indicate a heavy clip.

## Public Utility Earnings

	1922	1921
February	\$143,827	\$137,974
Gross	143,827	137,974
Net	64,031	57,924
Operating	19,393	17,238
Gross—two months	287,323	276,338
Net	128,250	115,062
Operating	38,401	35,447

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

General Equipment Trust 5% Certificates

Maturing in equal annual instalments from March 1, 1924, to March 1, 1938, both inclusive.

Bearer certificates of \$1,000 each with privilege of registration as to principal. Warrants for the semi-annual dividends at the rate of 5% per annum payable March 1 and September 1 in Philadelphia and New York City.

Samuel Rea, Esq., President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in a letter to the undersigned dated March 12, 1923, writes in part as follows:

"These certificates are to be issued by the Fidelity Trust Company, of Philadelphia, as Trustee, under an equipment trust agreement, in a form to be approved by you. There will be a vesting in the Trustee title to a new equipment costing not less than \$39,375,000, including the following:

190 Class P-70 Steel Passenger Cars.	190
35 " PB-70 Steel Passenger Combined Cars.	35
25 " BM-70K Steel Passenger Combined Cars.	25
475 " I-1s Heavy Freight Locomotives and Tenders.	475

Pending the delivery of the equipment, cash equal to the principal amount of the certificates is to be deposited under the equipment trust agreement, to be withdrawn from time to time as equipment is delivered, to the extent of 80% of the cost thereof. All the said equipment is to be leased by the Trustee to The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. at a rental sufficient to pay the certificates and dividend warrants as they mature. The principal of the trust certificates and dividends thereon will be unconditionally guaranteed by endorsement thereon by The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

\$2,100,000 principal amount of these certificates are to mature on March 1st of each year from 1924 to 1938, both inclusive, and dividends thereon will be payable in the meantime semi-annually on March 1st and September 1st of each year at the rate of 5% per annum.

Both principal and dividends will be payable at the office of the Trustee in the City of Philadelphia, or at its agency in the City of New York, in gold coin of the United States of America, or of equal to the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction for any tax, assessment or governmental charge (other than Federal income taxes) which The Pennsylvania Railroad Company or the Trustee may be required to pay, or to retain therefrom, under any present or future law of the United States of America or of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Company's outstanding paid-up capital stock is now \$499,265,700, having a present market value of approximately \$463,000,000. Dividends on this stock are now being paid at the rate of 6% per annum, and in no year since 1856 has the Company failed to pay dividends on its outstanding stock.

The sale to you of these certificates is subject to the approval of all public authorities that may be necessary for the issuance thereof and their sale to you, and to the approval of your counsel of all proceedings for the creation and issue of the certificates."

**THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE ABOVE CERTIFICATES IN EQUAL AMOUNTS OF ALL MATURITIES, SUBJECT TO ALLOTMENT, AT 99% AND ACCRUED DIVIDENDS TO DATE OF DELIVERY, TO YIELD AN AVERAGE OF 5.08%.**

The undersigned reserve the right to close the subscription at any time without notice, to reject any application, to allot a smaller amount than applied for and to make allotments in their uncontrolled discretion.

The above certificates are offered if, when and as issued and received by the undersigned and subject to the approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission and any other public authorities that may be necessary, of the issuance of the certificates and their sale to the undersigned and to the approval by their counsel of all legal proceedings in connection with the creation and issuance thereof. Temporary certificates will be delivered against payment in New York funds for certificates allotted, which temporary certificates will be exchangeable for permanent certificates when prepared.







## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## "The School for Scandal" Revived

Special from Monitor Bureau

AT THE National Theatre on March 12, the Afternoon Theatre presented "The School for Scandal" by Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Other performances on the afternoons of March 16, 19 and 23, for the benefit of The Co-operative Home for Small Salaried Girls. The cast:

Prologue.....Laura Burt  
Lady Sneerwell.....Violet Benson  
Lady Sneerwell's Servant.....F. T. Matthews  
Joseph Surface.....Julius McKiver  
Maria.....Muriel Kirkland  
Mrs. Candour.....Marie Shotwell  
Crabtree.....St. Clair Bayfield  
Sir Benjamin.....Arthur W. Row  
Lady Teague.....Theresa Maxwell Conover  
Sir Peter Teague.....Lawrence Harray  
Rowley.....Carson Davenport  
Sir Oliver Surface.....Charles Harbury  
Moses.....William Podmore  
Tripp.....Nathaniel Davis  
Charles Surface.....Herbert Ranson  
Sir Harry Bumper.....Harold Webster  
Careless.....Kenneth Thomson  
Lady Sneerwell's Maid.....Jean Hawthorne  
Joseph's Servant.....Harry Montague

Each generation produces its wit and during his reign his followers are sure to claim for him equality with the most brilliant high light of a preceding generation. Many who came after Aristophanes and who were at the time considered his equal have long since passed from popular remembrance. The reverend doctor whose play on the occasion of its opening night in Glasgow elicited from the enthusiastic Scottish gallery boy the well-known "whur be your Vullie Shakespeare the now?" is remembered less as a dramatist than by his quaint incident.

A few witty plays from a playwright of today and the author is immediately compared with the famous Richard Brinsley Sheridan of the old Drury Lane Theatre. Bernard Shaw has, for instance, been referred to many times as the Sheridan of our time. Although no one will deny that the crackling flashes of wit from Mr. Shaw are of a high order, his personal and local treatment of his themes may militate against a lengthy existence for his plays in the theatre. This matinee performance of "The School for Scandal" was a delightful experience, an experience of having one's earnest convictions verified: the conviction that a good play is the first thing to be considered when

theatergoing is in question. Universality of theme is the most important and determining factor in the longevity of a play and there is nothing personal or local in "The School for Scandal." It will be just as funny a century hence as it was a century ago.

ago, and the spot upon which it is played instantly becomes its natural habitation. The players at the National Theatre are giving a careful performance of the play. It is handsomely mounted and costumed, and handled with more "comedy of manner" flavor than has been handled by this clear-thinking artist in his many recent years. The cast, while not brilliant in any particular, is very satisfactory. The real star of the performance, however, is Richard Brinsley Sheridan. F. L. S.

## Art News and Comment

## Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney's Sculpture Shown in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 9.—Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney's exhibition of sculpture in the Art Institute this month echoes no school, nor is it qualified by any marked mannerism of her personality. It seems the result of various adventures as her imagination was impelled to creative effort in the showing says as plainly as if it spoke in words that the end was not yet.

The sculptor found success as well as pleasure in "Boor Eldorado" which was much talked of in the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. Fanciful design in architecture, two watchmen, and the mystery of doors ajar composed in a complete work, reveals yet another side of invention. Then remotely in fancy, and in method of expression, the memorial figure of that knight of the wild west "Buffalo Bill." Only a sculptor who had known the hero of frontier life could have pictured him so freely even as Remington might have done. The sketch of Jo Davidson the sculptor is as impetuously modeled. Both are tributes to personality.

The colossal figures supporting a basin for a fountain at Arlington Cemetery by Mrs. Whitney are fine in their graceful freedom. They may have come from an age of peace. The relief of the Victory Arch panels are sent a succession of agitated figures, using the material of today realistically.

According to a note in the catalogue of the 47 pieces, the entire scope of 20 years' work is shown between "Paganism," one of Mrs. Whitney's earliest pieces in marble, and the war memorial for the "Fourth Division." "Paganism" is a small group of a nymph and her lover in the old days, the nude figures emerging from the mass of marble as frequently is seen in the compositions of Rodin. The "Fourth Division" group of struggling soldiers is distinctly realistic and a far cry from the idyllic sketch of a score of years before.

Between these, however, Mrs. Whitney's genius rises to finer expression in portrait heads in black Belgian marble, creamy and delicate, and in bronze. Three heads said to be studies for the Impressive Titanic memorial are as notable in conception, in modeling and finish, as any works of the order ever exhibited here. Upon the basis of noble proportions is cast the glow of deep emotion. It is not passion of a superficial character, but a profound expression of human longing. "The Nun," "The Spanish Peasant" and "The Athlete" are each powerful in their own comprehensive meaning.

This is the most representative collection of works by Mrs. Whitney ever shown, and her first appearance in the west of America. Her works were shown at the international exhibition in Venice, and lately in Paris, London and New York.

## New York Art Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 13.—More and more the luck of daily experience is yielding up new material for artistic crystallization. Beauty is found in unsuspected lodgment these days by men and women who yesterday walked inattentive. Stated into new delight, they would hold this momentary thing in suspension, give it some material salutation. Of these William F. Boogart Jr. was engaged at one time in the service of the coast guard patrol on Cape Cod. From this rich store of picturesque legend and dramatic incident came the prompting to reshape in more tangible form those salty moments snatched from the

far reaches of Finland and Poland simply and decoratively in his paintings at the Kingsore Galleries. An atmosphere of cheery, healthy, red-cheeked good nature emanates from these portraits and landscapes, which constitute his first American exhibition. Although Mr. Morse-Rummel is American born and is the grandson of S. F. B. Morse, himself an able portrait painter although best known

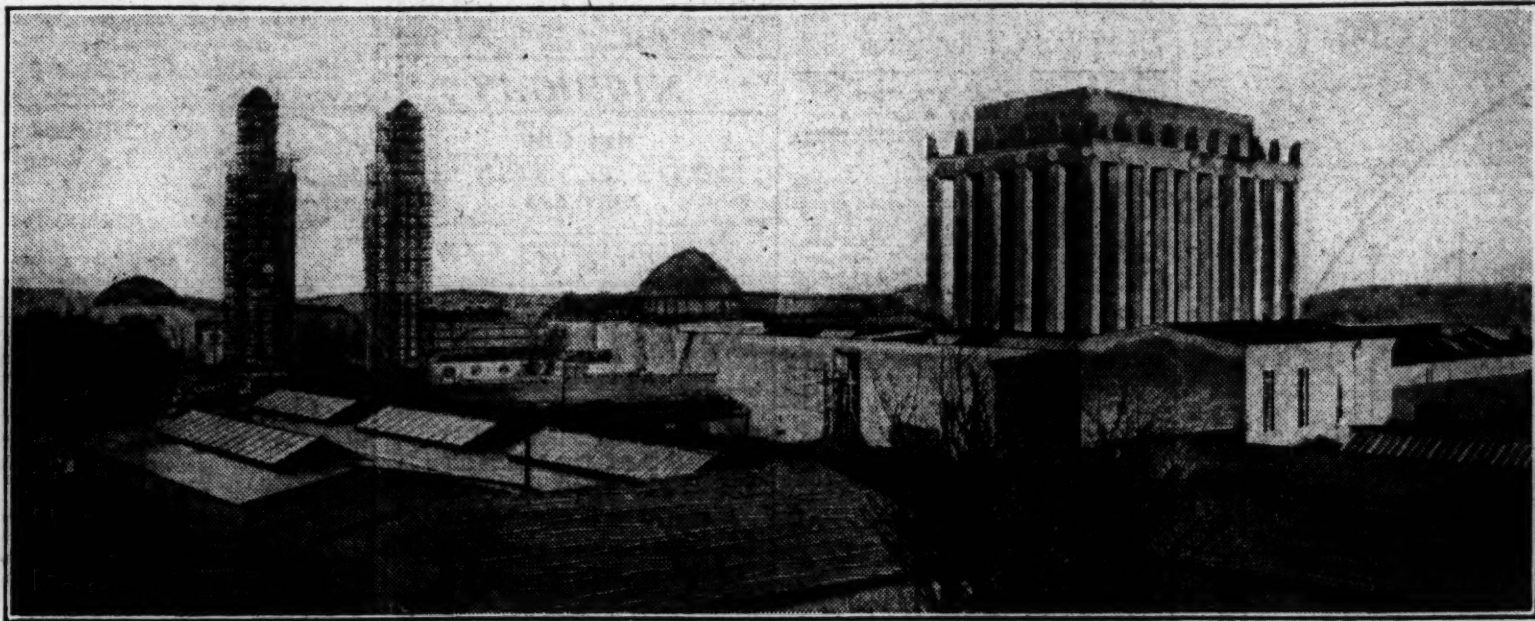
## Gothenburg Prepares for Its Tercentenary

Gothenburg, Sweden

FROM May 8 to Sept. 30 next, the city of Gothenburg is to hold a jubilee exhibition and fair in honor of the tercentenary of the grant-

ing of the picture. As an epic of Americanism that will give audiences a greater appreciation of the worth of these pioneers who peopled the west than they have ever had before.

For those who like statistics it may be mentioned that 500 wagons, three tribes of Indians—more than 3000 persons all told—and an immense amount of equipment were used in making this picture. He took his company along



Buildings in Course of Erection for the Gothenburg Exhibition

inventor of the telegraph, he has lived in Europe for the last 15 years or more, exhibiting continuously since 1911.

The coldly clear light of these northern climes is reflected vividly in his paintings and the bright patches of color that tiled roofs or gay-toned costumes give rise to seem thereby accentuated. A flat, fresco-like style of modeling helps to emphasize the decorative element in this introduction to the beauties of a little known region. A full-length self-portrait of the artist dominates the gallery by virtue of superelongation of figure and austerity of mien.

ing of its charter by King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden.

The scope of the exhibition includes the presentation of an historical review of the progress of Gothenburg itself, and of the various industries and handicrafts which are carried on throughout Sweden. There will be exhibits of wood-working; of wood pulp, of paper, glass, porcelain, textiles, foodstuffs, ores, machinery and other goods of Swedish origin. There will also be a Scandinavian Horticultural Exhibition, Sept. 14-23, an international automobile exhibition from May 9 to June 12, and an international aero exhibition from July 20 to Aug. 12.

Gothenburg has no intention, however, of letting its celebration degenerate into a mere trade fair. The aero exhibition will include a series of flying competitions; an international athletic meeting, on the lines of the Olympic Games has been arranged, and a series of conferences of subjects of international importance will also be held.

Valuable collections have been specially loaned to the art galleries of the city by private citizens. There will in addition be a special art section in the exhibition. Half of this section will be arranged to give an historical view of the various phases of Swedish art; the other half will comprise examples of the work of modern Scandinavian and Finnish artists.

In addition to the exhibition, which covers 75 acres, there will be an amusement fair. Special sea and rail trips are being arranged, and a number of choral societies have been invited to provide entertainment.

Arthur C. Goodwin's Pastels

At the Milch Galleries is an exhibition of pastels by Arthur C. Goodwin executed in the Hudson River country. The pastels, cliffs, and mountainous regions along its course are ably handled by this clear-thinking painter and made into a series of coherent, well-designed pictures, faithful to the character of this riverway, and varied enough to fill the gallery with a continually interesting exhibition.

In addition to the Boogart exhibition at the Anderson Galleries, there is an attractive group of water colors by Bradley W. Tomlin, a young painter who has just recently completed his studies at the Louis Comfort Tiffany Foundation. He is fertile in his use of coloration. Carefully graduated colors and simply silhouetted figures, in the manner of the early Siennese painters, give able support to her clearly stated ideas. These paintings have proved to be a subject of much discussion and admiration. On the pictorial side they are clearly of distinct originality and workmanship, conveying the thought of sincerity and inspiration.

As an aid to understanding the various complex viewpoints that modern art exposes, a series of lectures by Dr. Alexander A. Goldenweiser on "Primitive Art Contrasted With the Modern" is to be given under the auspices of the Société Anonyme at their galleries on three successive Thursday afternoons, commencing March 15. Dr. Goldenweiser is a specialist in anthropology and sociology, for many years a lecturer at Columbia University, and the author of books and essays on social and religious institutions and the art work of primitive man. R. F.

## AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

**BOSTON AUTO SHOW**  
MECHANICS BUILDING  
LAST 3 DAYS  
10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.  
Admission 75c  
Including Tax

**AUTOMOBILE SALON**  
Copley-Plaza Hotel  
March 12 to 16 1 P. M. to Midnight  
Admission \$1.00  
Including Tax

## AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

RUTH ST. DENIS

with TED SHAWN

and DENISE DANCERS

and Instrumental Quartette

Directed by Louis Hosi

NOW ON TOUR

Management DANIEL MATYER

AEOLIAN HALL, NEW YORK

BOSTON

Jorda Hall, Wed. Eve. MAR. 21 at 8:15

ALEXANDER

CHIGRINSKY

PIANIST (Steinway Piano)

W. H. Luce, Mgr.

## THEATRICAL

BOSTON

**B.F. KEITH'S**  
"The Amusement Centre of Boston"  
Week of March 12 and 13. Tel. Beach 1724  
Capt. Jan Smith Presents  
15 People  
**MAY YOHE** 15 People  
(Formerly Lady Francis Hope)  
SHELL-O-TONE SYNCHOPATORS  
KERR & WESTON-CLAUDE & MARION  
March. Frer. DAWNY Jones & Jones  
Rialto-Lament-DUGAN & CO. Diaz & Fowell  
Dave-SEED & AUSTIN-Ralph

Even. 8:30  
Mats. Tues. Thurs. Sat. at 8:00  
Henry Jewett  
Henry James' Comedy  
**THE REPROBATE**  
Copley Theatre  
Tel. Back Bay 0701  
Seats Down Town  
Filene's, Jordan's  
and Shepard's Stores  
Next Week—"When Knights Were Bold"

Even. 8:15  
Wed. and Sat. 8:15  
Phone Beach 183  
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 8:30  
**SELWYN**  
NOW!  
Channing Pollock's Tremendous Play  
**THE FOOL**

## THEATRICAL

CHICAGO

**HENRY FORD SAYS:**  
"For All of Us" is the best play I have ever seen."  
**WILLIAM HODGE**  
IN "FOR ALL OF US"  
STUDEBAKER-NOW  
Mats. Wed. and Thurs. 8:00  
Good main floor seats Monday to Friday at box office, \$2.00.

**POWERS'-NOW**  
**INA CLAIRE**  
And Her Company **BRUCE McRAE**  
Including  
In Arthur Richman's Strikingly Comedy  
**"THE AWFUL TRUTH"**  
**SELWYN THEATRE**  
**BARNEY BERNARD**  
and **ALEXANDER CARR** IN  
a new comedy  
**"PARTNERS AGAIN"**  
By Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman  
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 8:30

**COHAN'S GRAND**  
GEORGE M. COHAN'S Production  
A New American Comedy  
**"TWO FELLOWS AND A GIRL"**  
By Vincent Lawrence

## International Water Color Show

CHICAGO, March 9.—The Third international Water Color Exhibition will open at the Art Institute on March 20. The exhibition primarily is composed of the work of contemporaneous artists, and no work which has previously been shown at the Art Institute will be eligible for prizes. With the works selected by the jury and that which has been invited, there will be nearly 400 paintings exhibited.

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## Music News and Reviews

## Mr. Rothwell Re-Engaged for Los Angeles Orchestra

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 9 (Special Correspondence)—Robert Schumann's "Spring" symphony was played this afternoon at the eleventh concert of the Philharmonic Orchestra. Mr. Rothwell was in an interpretative mood, which made for a performance of greater spontaneity and more eloquent shading than those of recent programs. As always, there was much splendor of tone and precision, now enhanced by a fine abandonment within the "Spring" moods of Schumann. Occasionally one could have wished for a yet greater amount of expressive freedom as to nuancing in the playing, when Schumann again and again reiterates themes rather than develops them. Incidentally, the orchestra has not played this first Schumann symphony before.

"Finlandia," by Sibelius, and "Baba Yaga" of Liadov, were instances of orchestral virtuosity under the Rothwell baton, though the first-mentioned piece was perhaps too mighty in tone volume to be always aesthetically agreeable. Michael Levitski was soloist in the Liszt E flat piano concerto. Walter Henry Rothwell will continue as conductor of the Philharmonic Orchestra during the second five-year period, 1924-1929, recently guaranteed financially by W. A. Clark Jr., founder and sole supporter of the orchestra. The announcement was made by Mr. Clark to the members of the orchestra, assembled in rehearsal. There are also persistent rumors that the Philharmonic Orchestra will play open air concerts in the Hollywood "Bowl," a natural amphitheater, this summer under the baton of Mr. Rothwell. Alfred Hertz of San Francisco, directed the first "Bowl" season last summer.

Mr. Rothwell was called to Los Angeles in 1919 to organize the orchestra, which under his leadership has become one of the first in the land. The fourteenth program of the St. Louis Symphony (Special Correspondence)—The fourteenth program of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra was not one of the best, although quite all four of the numbers comprising the program were of good quality. Certainly Henry K. Hadley's overture, "In Bohemia," is marked by that quality of excellence which is distinguished by an easy flow of very interesting ideas, symphonically conceived and expressed. The symphonic poem, "Vitava," by Smetana, is musically very superior to the Hadley overture with which it was contrasted; but the "Vitava" has that excellence of verisimilitude to its subject which bespeaks for Smetana a high order of imagination. "Vitava" is the second section in a cycle of six tone-poems and is intended to glorify the river, the Moldau, which flows through Prague. The melodic outline is of simple folk-song character carried in high relief against a background of serene or tempestuous harmonic flow. It is a masterpiece of description.

The concerto for violin and orchestra by Glazounoff is a work of technical difficulty, but is not distinguished by great beauty of content; and while the orchestration is always beautifully conceived, it is not always judiciously expressed. Again and again the solo violin tries in vain to lift its voice above the orchestral onslaught. However, there are pages of rare beauty in the work, allowing the violin to sing with the fullest freedom.

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**DAVID BELASCO SAW**  
**THE FOOL**  
AND WIRED CHANNING POLLOCK:  
"It is so impressive, so very human and masterly, we are all very proud of you. Don't forget you are to write me a play."  
**TIMES SQ. THEATRE**  
West 42nd St.  
Mts. Tues. Thurs. Sat. at 8:00  
Evenings 8:30

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## Royal Philharmonic Society

Plays McEwen Symphony

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
LONDON, March 2.—The Royal Philharmonic Society's program for its fifth concert (Queen's Hall, Feb. 22) was oddly assorted. A reticent "Scottish" symphony by J. B. McEwen, Schumann symphony before.

"Finlandia," by Sibelius, and "Baba Yaga" of Liadov, were instances of orchestral virtuosity under the Rothwell baton, though the first-mentioned piece was perhaps too mighty in tone volume to be always aesthetically agreeable. Michael Levitski was soloist in the Liszt E flat piano concerto. Walter Henry Rothwell will continue as conductor of the Philharmonic Orchestra during the second five-year period, 1924-1929, recently guaranteed financially by W. A. Clark Jr., founder and sole supporter of the orchestra. The announcement was made by Mr. Clark to the members of the orchestra, assembled in rehearsal.

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**DAVID BELASCO SAW**  
**THE FOOL**  
AND WIRED CHANNING POLLOCK:  
"It is so impressive, so very human and masterly, we are all very proud of you. Don't forget you are to write me a play."  
**TIMES SQ. THEATRE**  
West 42nd St.  
Mts. Tues. Thurs. Sat. at 8:00  
Evenings 8:30

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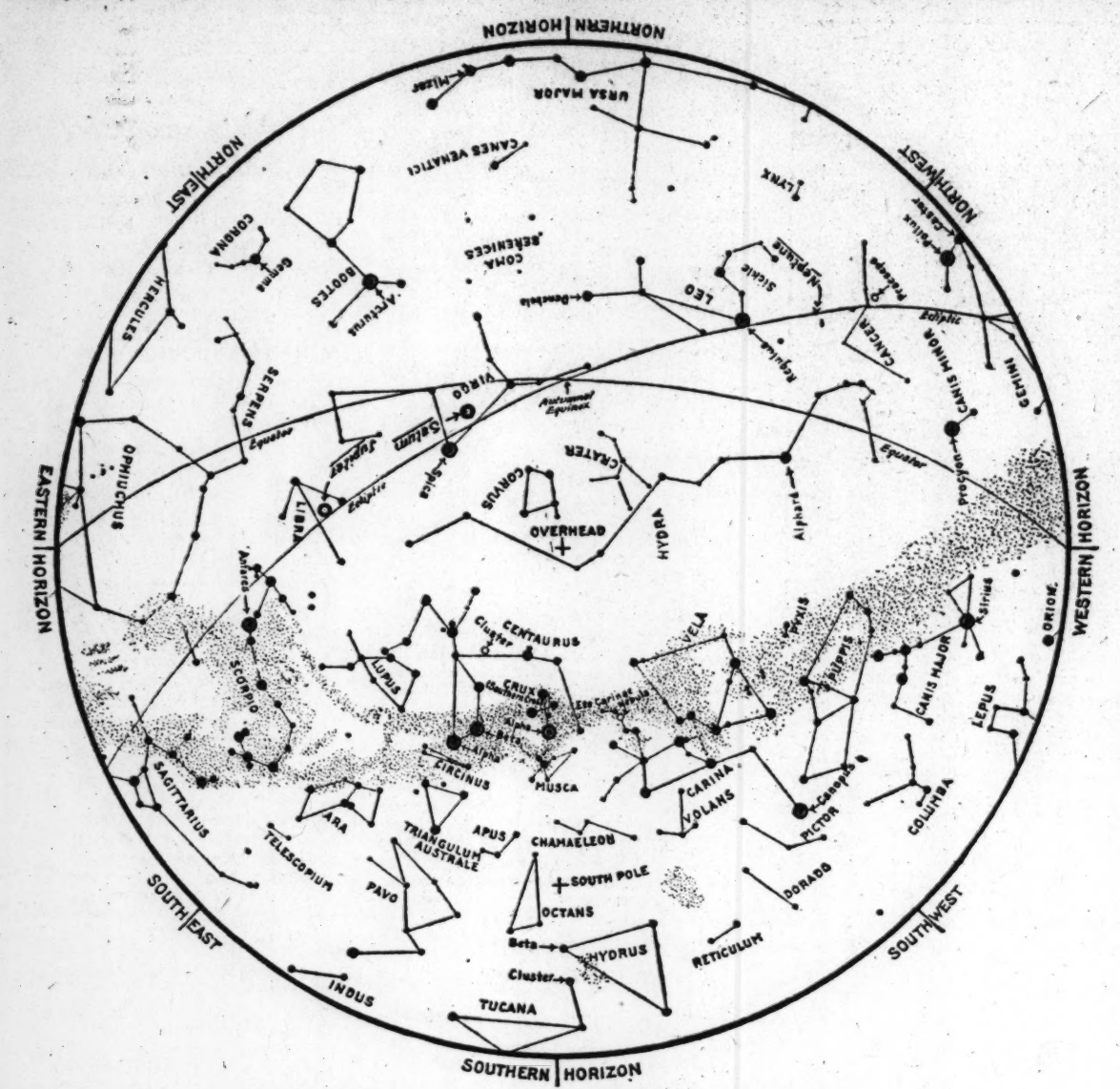
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## The Southern Heavens for April Evenings

By EDWARD SKINNER KING  
OUR star map for April shows 11 first-magnitude stars. Of these Alpha Centauri is the nearest one to us. Nevertheless, it is far enough away, so that its neighborly messages, even though borne on the wings of light, are more than four years in transit. Its real brightness is nearly equal to that of the sun. Consequently, when we look at Alpha

Scorpio, and the Archer. Overhead the Crow hovers, as in company with the Cup it attends Hydra, the Water-snake. The Twins, the Crab, and the Lion are departing in the northwest. The Virgin and the Scales are coming to the meridian north of the zenith, followed by the Serpent and the Serpent-bearer. The Herdsman (Bootes) and the Crown (Corona) appear in the northeast. The Great



The April Evening Sky for the Southern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for the latitude of Southern Africa and Southern Australia, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on April 7 at 11 p. m., April 22 at 10 p. m., May 8 at 9 p. m., and May 23 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the meridian, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

Centauri, we may know how our solar star appears to star lovers in this near, though distant, orb.

Next in order of distance is Sirius, the Dog-star, which is nine light-years away, and has a brightness of 26 suns. Procyon, the Fore-dog, is distant 11 light-years, and equals six suns in luminosity. The other first-magnitude stars now visible, Arcturus, Pollux, Regulus, Alpha Crucis, Spica, Beta Centauri, Antares and Canopus, are increasingly far away, ranging from 30 light-years for Arcturus to 350 light-years for Antares. Canopus is so remote that it is difficult to get any line on the distance. Calling it of the order of 500 light-years, its brightness must be 40,000 times our sun. Even this great figure is not impossible, for a star found last year by Dr. Plaskett, as described in The Christian Science Monitor, has a luminosity equivalent to 50,000 suns like ours.

**The Many Constellations**  
Turning now to the constellation figures, we may see a notable train along the Milky Way, which spans the southern portion of the sky. The Southern Cross stands upright almost on the meridian at our time of observation. The disparity in the brightness of its several stars is frequently a disappointment to those beholding it for the first time. Some have a preference for the false cross, which is indicated on the map by dotted lines connecting four stars in the constellations of Vela and Carina. Yet one returns to gaze at the real Southern Cross and feels some of the awe of the early navigators who first visualized it.

At the left hand of the Cross is the Coal-Sack, that apparent vacuity or "hole in the sky." It forms a dark blot on the brilliancy of the Milky Way. "Blot" is not an inept word to describe it, for astronomers no longer believe there is any absolute void, but that a dark intervening cloud of cosmic matter blots out the light of the stars beyond. The few stars which may be photographed within the borders of the Coal-Sack are undoubtedly nearer to us than the obscuring cloud.

Centaurus encircles this region, deriving its name from the centaur Chiron of Greek mythology. Chiron taught Achilles, and also young Jason, the hero who, with the other Argonauts, brought back the Golden Fleece to Iolcus by the sea. At the right-hand of the Centaur is Jason's famous ship, Argo. This name was originally applied to the combination which now for convenience is divided into Carina (the keel), Puppis (the stern), and Vela (the sails).

The Eta Carinae Nebula is a wonderfully rich starry region, mingled with nebulous matter. It is known also as the "Key-hole" nebula, from the dark marking of that shape projected upon its surface. The star Eta has a remarkable history. It began to brighten early in the last century. Suddenly, in 1837, it increased its brilliancy until it equaled Alpha Centauri. Later it outshone all the stars except Sirius. After many fluctuations its light ebbed, and now it appears undistinguished in brightness from a host of inconspicuous stellar companions of the seventh magnitude. Its blazing forth is one of the mysteries of the skies.

Toward the west, whither Argo is drifting, is Canis Major, while east of the Centaur are the Wolf, the

Bear is scarcely above the northern horizon. Around the south pole of the sky we find a bevy of constellations rather inconspicuous. Among these are the Altar, the Telescope, the Octant, the Peacock, the Chameleon, the Flying Fish, the Indian, and the Toucan. These designations lay no claim to antiquity, but are the invention of rather modern cartographers of the heavens. The south pole, unlike the north pole, is not marked by any bright star similar to Polaris. It is situated on a line drawn from Beta of Hydrus to Alpha of Crux.

**The Phases of the Moon**  
The phases of the moon, according to Greenwich time, come as follows: Full moon on April 1 at 1:10 p. m., last quarter on April 8 at 5:22 a. m., new moon on April 16 at 6:28 a. m., first quarter on April 24 at 6:20 a. m., and full moon again on April 30 at 9:30 p. m. The moon will pass the point in its orbit nearest to the earth twice this month, on April 1 and April 30. It will be farthest from the earth on April 15. In circling its zodiacal path it will overtake the planets in the following order: Saturn on April 1, Jupiter on April 3, Venus and Uranus on April 12, Mercury on April 16, Mars on April 19, Neptune on April 25, and Saturn again on April 29.

**The Planets**  
The planet Mars is in the constellation Taurus, which sets early. Saturn and Jupiter are the bright evening planets. Saturn, the yellow star in Virgo is in marked contrast in color with Spica. It will be remembered that two years ago its rings were turned edgewise toward the earth and became invisible while so turned. Before that time we could see the southern face of the rings. Now the northern face is presented to our view. Jupiter in Libra is nearly as bright as Sirius. It is well placed for observation, and the Jovian system of satellites makes a fascinating moving picture for those possessing telescopes. Mercury will be an evening star after it passes the sun on April 8, but probably cannot be seen to advantage until the following month. Venus is the lustrous morning star. The position of Neptune is shown on the map, although it is a telescopic object. Uranus in the constellation Pisces is unobservable.

### PUBLIC SCHOOLS COST GROWS IN MANITOBA

WINNIPEG, Man., March 8 (Special Correspondence)—Addressing the annual convention of Manitoba school trustees, John Bracken, the Provincial Premier, asked them to support the Government in the survey of educational conditions which it had undertaken.

Mr. Bracken stated that the growing cost of public school education had risen in the past few years in Manitoba from \$1,200,000 to \$2,000,000 annually.

Dealing with the question of the supply of teachers, Mr. Bracken said one way to secure permanent teachers was to increase the number of men teachers engaged in primary instruction. The Premier, referring to conditions in the rural districts, said that either on account of weather or

financial conditions, approximately 100 schools in the outlying parts of the Province were closed at present.

**DEVELOPING CANADIAN POWER**  
MONTREAL, March 12 (Special Correspondence)—It is announced that the Southern Canada Power Company will proceed during the present year with a \$6,000,000 horsepower development at Hemming's Falls, near Drummondville, Que., on the St. Maurice River. This development is being made owing to the increasing demand for power in the eastern townships, and in addition to the natural growth of their market, the company has a contract to deliver 10,000 horsepower to the Shawinigan Company within the next two years.

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F. W. COTTRELL  
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GOING TO EUROPE want to let our new 6-room cottage, up-to-date, furnished, with new double garage and garden; near beach and lake; references required. Call SCHEIDT, 28 Brookline Terrace, Lynn, Mass.

**HOUSES AND APARTMENTS TO LET**  
ALSTON, MASS.—Furnished three-room apartment; own home; must sublet at once; leaving city at once. Tel. Back Bay 5272.

FOR RENT—CAMBRIDGE  
Five-room, modern, heat, hot water, janitor service; new apartment, of Massachusetts Ave. 5 min. from Harvard Square by electric; available March 27; rent \$110 per month, free to April 1. Tel. University 5149-W.

CLEVELAND, OHIO—Two-room house, two furnished rooms on third floor, E. 93rd, near Euclid. Phone Garfield 8000-M.

FOR RENT—Low Angeles, Calif.—3-room bungalow with beautiful view of Silver Lake; close in. Address E. E. HALL, Glendale Bldg., corner Loma Vista Place.

NEW YORK CITY—3-room furnished apartment, kitchenette, bath, heat, gas, refrigerator in building; maid service if desired. Call 1011 or apply RODIN STUDIOS, 200 W. 57th St. Apt. 2.

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NEW YORK CITY—Attractive apt. to share with business girl; \$12 weekly. 28 E. 49th St. Vanderbilt 2816, evenings.

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That is what we are here for  
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When You Buy a Bee Vac Cleaner  
It has 14-inch vacuum, has brush attached  
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Dayton, Ohio

## OHIO

## Dayton

## A Spring Greeting

to The Christian Science  
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135 HIGH STREET, WEST

## Marion

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Over Marion Theater Phone 2706

**SMART & WADDE**



## EDUCATIONAL

## Duty of Universities to Produce Teachers, Says English Headmaster

By E. SHARWOOD SMITH  
London, England  
Special Correspondence

THE problem of education is the problem of the teacher. Is this admitted? Is it a fact that we are educated, when we are educated, not by books or syllabuses or subjects or codes or curricula or commissions but by persons?

It is said that quickens mind as star flashes light to start. I think that—with a slight reservation in individual cases where a book though a dead thing in itself is so vivified by the spirit of its writer that without the medium of the living person it can of itself educate, or where nature herself sometimes seems to take the job straight into her own hands—that my contention is true. But if it is a truth we must admit also, I think, that it is constantly neglected. Even Plato when he drew up his splendid scheme of education forgot it. He made no provision for the teacher. Did he think that the teacher comes into being as he would himself perhaps have expressed it, by a sort of divine dispensation?

Be that as it may it will be allowed that for a great system of natural education the first thing wanted is the teacher. And he (or she) is not so common as many people seem to suppose. It is not merely a question of money. Generous salaries and pensions on a lavish scale will not of themselves produce teachers—at any rate the sort of teachers that are needed.

**Not Equipped to Find Essentials**  
The English Board of Education has no machinery by which to discover men and women. For the "accidents" of education it has machinery in abundance, for the essentials none! It can furnish the instruments without which education cannot do its proper work, but that is all. Let us recognize this quite frankly. It is in vain to look either to the board or to the local education authorities great or small. We must search elsewhere. The "elsewhere" I think is not where but in the universities. It is their job to produce the teachers. Not of course in this their sole task. The result of such an idea would be to perpetuate on a greater scale, and with more disastrous effect the mistake of the training colleges. The teachers above all things must not be segregated—be planted out, so to speak, in rows by themselves. They must grow up in close association with all sorts and conditions of people. They must be, if I may be pardoned the expression, "universityized." The chief duties of the universities is to find and train the teachers of the future. Unfortunately the universities have failed us badly of late years, largely owing to a somewhat material outlook. They have been, I am not mistaken, deliberately damped up the supply. They have discouraged promising students on the ground that they could do much better for themselves in other callings. That is true no doubt if by "better" they mean financially better. And the pay and prospects of the teacher in the golden days before the war were not attractive! The pay and prospects were inadequate to attract the teachers that we wanted, but on the other hand it may be said with justice that some at least of the teachers we have had have been such as hardly to merit even what they received.

**Must Break the Circle**  
And to achieve progress in education, the real education—that illumination of the spirit—for which this country, like all other countries at

this momentous crisis in the world's history, is looking, we must break the circle at some point. The only point at which we can break it lies in the universities. They are or should be the homes of idealism. If the service of education is represented there to be, as it really is, a great spiritual adventure crying loudly for pioneers ready, as all pioneers must be ready, to take risks and make experiments



"Read to Us, Please"—Summer Nursery School, Oakhurst, N. J.

as well as a noble calling worthy of the best efforts of our best—"adventurers" will not be lacking. Given the teacher the problem of payment will solve itself. The present "pause" may not be without value if we use it for considering carefully the proper methods for the provision and training of teachers of all grades. That will mean that our first duty, as a people, is to look to the universities. Not of course are they to be controlled or inspected in any way by the State for freedom is the first and last word in the charter of the university, and freedom there will, in the end, mean greater freedom in the schools. If we get the right living statesmen of the day will realize that without proper education our civilization will soon be as that of Nineveh and Tyre, that it is right thinking that creates wealth, and not wealth that creates right thinking, their example may even bring back into existence the "pious founder" for whose munificence we owe our splendid homes of learning in the past. How can the universities better represent the State and their other benefactors than by sending out a succession of their best to teach and train and inspire the youth of the land? The problem of education is the problem of the teacher and the problem of the teacher is the problem of the university.

**Assistance Without Interference**  
But State assistance without State interference is urgently needed. The State scholarships must be revived. The poor and promising clerk of Oxford and Cambridge and the younger universities must be helped judiciously and without conditions. Above all there must be no guarantee to take up teaching or any particular calling. That way lies disaster. The invested money will come back all right in countless ways. And if only the statesmen of the day will realize that without proper education our civilization will soon be as that of Nineveh and Tyre, that it is right thinking that creates wealth, and not wealth that creates right thinking, their example may even bring back into existence the "pious founder" for whose munificence we owe our splendid homes of learning in the past. How can the universities better represent the State and their other benefactors than by sending out a succession of their best to teach and train and inspire the youth of the land? The problem of education is the problem of the teacher and the problem of the teacher is the problem of the university.

## The Observatory

BECAUSE the work has nothing of the spectacular about it and is not of that practical character so appealing to the modern mind, not much is said and even less is generally known of the very definite movement in various parts of the country to inculcate in public school children an appreciation of art, music and literature. The story from Tulsa, Okla., published in The Christian Science Monitor last week, is by no means the only evidence of the progress that is being made by what may rightly be called a miniature renaissance. In Tulsa the dominant interest seems to be to give the pupils an interest in beautiful buildings and parks so that when the planning of the city is eventually left in their hands, they will know something of what is good and what is bad in architecture.

But in many other cities an even broader view prevails. It would perhaps be incorrect to speak of it as less utilitarian but at least it is more on the order of art for its own sake. Pupils are encouraged to visit museums, hear first-class concerts, read the best books and then they are taught to like and appreciate them. If the program succeeds as well as its sponsors expect, the problem of persuading children to make profitable use of some of their leisure time will be partially solved.

It is, of course, recognized that

schools should have a firmer basis for their teaching and the museums a better notion of what should constitute the collections which they arrange especially for children. The whole program connotes the coming of an entirely new theory in instruction. The child is no longer considered simply as a little adult but is held to have an artistic world all his own.

Although Pennsylvania's outstanding educational accomplishment of the year is commonly supposed to be the passage of a bill which makes it necessary for all teachers to have some training in the science of pedagogy, sight should not be lost of the



notable results achieved throughout the State by a strict enforcement of the school attendance laws. Particularly significant are the statistics for the districts of the fourth class. Here the census shows a decrease in the number of children of 23,770. Yet, because of law enforcement, the enrollment in schools has increased by 6016. In all the other districts, enrollment has increased much faster than the population.

Results not unlike those in Pennsylvania have been reached in Kentucky. In his biennial report, just made public, George C. Colvin, state superintendent of public instruction, declares that the 1920 compulsory attendance law, "though poorly drawn," has been responsible for a marked increase in public school attendance. In the cities, in one year, attendance grew from 58 per cent to 62 per cent and in the rural districts from 55 to 65 per cent. But the need in Kentucky is for still stronger law and for more rigid enforcement. "The best schools ever devised," says Mr. Colvin, "will profit us not unless the children attend them and we shall never eradicate illiteracy until we stop making illiterates."

If Ontario is to hold the ground gained by the passage of the Adolescent Act, the educators of the Province and the friends of youth must soon rally their forces. Powerful interests are behind a bill which would suspend the operation of the act until 1929 and which, if enacted into legislation, might have the effect of repealing it entirely. By the provisions of the new law all children, except those under the necessity of contributing to the family support, must stay in school until they are 18 years of age. Attendance at night school or part-time classes satisfies the requirements if the pupil is more than 16. Opponents of the act claim that the farming communities and the large industrial concerns are against it on the ground that it makes it difficult for them to secure the labor so much needed just now. Ontario's problem, then, is the comparatively simple one of deciding whether it thinks more of the prosperity of its factories than it does of the welfare of its children.

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## Oakhurst Nursery School Brings Out Points of Value

New York, N. Y.  
Special Correspondence  
ONE of the most delightful of the nursery school experiments tried in the United States was begun at Oakhurst, New Jersey, last summer, where 32 little people from New York's lower East Side were given a full summer's outing, extending into September. The project might have been exactly like an ordinary summer excursion for city children had not Mr. and Mrs. Menga Morgenthau sought to give their un-



available a small roadhouse not far from the Morgenthau home, with ample lawns and shade trees for pleasant days. Remodeling added to the house two airy dormitories over the play room, which had formerly been a bowling alley. A screened porch was added with a cheerful blue and white dining room, modern kitchen, outside showers and a cool laundry and isolation suite. There were playthings a-plenty, which the children descended upon with a rush. The seesaws, slides, swings, and a pile or two were bravely set out to attract the new arrivals. What a wealth of fun these city-restricted little people found at once! But after a while the novelty wore off and a group of listless children looked about for new interests, not knowing why.

Then the experiment was called down came an enthusiastic teacher from Miss Grace Owen's summer course at Columbia University—Miss Owen, who was a pioneer with Margaret McMillan in the nursery movement in England—and in a few days noticeable changes had taken place. Pretty materials to keep fingers busy arrived speedily, plans for work were begun, and the little tables and chairs under the great catalpa tree were soon filled with interested workers and brightly colored work. The days that followed were filled with contentment. It proved to the directors that it is not enough simply to turn children loose with playthings. They need to be taught how to play, in most cases, in order to get the most fun out of their sport—to imagine all sorts of interesting possibilities while they are working and to have an end in view. Sheer undirected play is not helpful and soon falls on the normal child. Regular hours for eating and sleeping were followed, instead of hit-or-miss hours for both, and greater variety of occupations. Order and content replaced irregularity and lassitude, as groups divided their time among the busy tables, with cheeks rosy and hair wind-tossed from their flights on the swings.

Luncheon was served for the children soon after we arrived at the Oakhurst Nursery, and all trooped into the spick-and-span dining room with its bluebird china on spotless dollys matching the sweep of larger birds flying down a creamy wall—and stood at their places waiting for a signal. When it came the baby voices began a song of thanksgiving with a simple sincerity which was appealing.

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## The Secretary's Argument for Education Department

"Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall, in his annual report for 1922, by his obvious indifference to matters educational, gives point to the argument for a Department of Education," says The Journal of the National Educational Association in its March issue. "In this report, 14 pages of material appear over the signature of the Secretary and are evidently a statement of the matters which he considers of greatest importance in the work of the department. The rest of the report is unsigned and appears to be abstracts of the reports of the various bureau chiefs. The subjects covered in Secretary Fall's report and the number of lines given to each are as follows:

Public Lands, 25; Reclamation, 55; Indian Affairs, 24; Pensions, 42; Patents, 22; National Parks and Monuments, 27; Geological Survey, 24; Bureau of Mines, 109; Alaska, 40; Oil and Gas Development, 27; Reclassification, 25; Co-operation, 30; Financing the Work, 42; Education, 10.

Education, in the judgment of the officer representing it in the President's Cabinet, deserves the consideration of about 90 words.

The announcement that Great Britain proposes to use its Boxer indemnity money, now amounting to \$50,000,000, to foster better trade relations between the Empire and China has aroused much speculation as to the exact means to be employed. Many of the dominions, particularly British Columbia, which has a large Chinese population, feel that they ought to be consulted in the matter. Already, in fact, Vancouver is urging that there be established at its university a chair of Chinese Commerce, which would give to Canadian students the training needed for engaging in trade in the Far East. It is also suggested that, following the American plan, a series of scholarships be created to provide for regular exchange of students between the University of British Columbia and Hong Kong University.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1923

## Editorials

It is justifiable to hope that the day is past when to dare to say a kindly word for Germany laid the speaker open to the charge of pro-Germanism. Moreover, if a healing of the war's wounds is ever to be consummated, it will be brought about by facing the facts of the situation as they are and applying thereto the rules of Christianity, undimmed by memories of the war and free from malice, fear and envy. Much is written today about the great captains of industry in Germany who are making capital out of the conditions as they find them and storing up their millions of wealth, and reports are rife in many quarters that Germany as a whole actually profited by the war and is today concealing vast stores of money, which if brought out to light would pay the reparations and still allow a plenty to remain in the country for needful development. In view of the discomfort experienced in some of the other countries which were involved in the war, in reality comparatively slight, but magnified in the eyes of their peoples out of all proportion to the facts, such stories do little besides arouse further animosity and implant in them a revengeful sense based upon self-pity and resentment.

### A Statement of Germany's Case Today

What now is the truth concerning conditions in Germany today? Granted that there are some financiers who are enormously rich, it must be remembered also that this state of affairs is not confined to Germany alone. The scandal of war profiteering in their own countries is still a recent memory with many in Britain and America. How about the rank and file of Germany, the great mass of the people of the Nation? Certain facts are incontrovertible in this connection. For example: millions of Germans are in the direst extremity of poverty and distress; hundreds of thousands are literally on the very verge of starvation, without the wherewithal to buy the bare necessities of existence; many millions have lost their entire savings, their pensions, their life insurance policies. Thousands who a decade ago were in positions paying them the equivalent of \$10,000 to \$12,000 a year are eking out a bare livelihood at \$12 or \$15 a week now. Expert workmen are scarcely able to earn enough to purchase the simplest foods for themselves and their families, let alone clothes or the other ordinary requirements of civilization. As to the condition of students and natural scientists, it is almost beyond description. As a result—is it a matter of surprise?—morals are on the down grade, apparently at an alarming rate.

The German civilization is necessary to the world, and it is useless to try to deceive one's self into believing that the world's body politic can be healthy with one part suffering in this manner. These half-a-hundred million Germans who are in such distress are entitled to a hearing, and unless those more fortunate give it to them unasked, there is likelihood that in the months to come they may demand it in a way which will make itself heard and will not be downed.

IT HAS become a tedious truism to say that the world has shrunk; that today's oceans are narrower than yesterday's, its miles shorter. It is fully as true that the world grows more and more open, more hospitable. Many a door now is flung wide that long has stood unyieldingly closed. Korea is anything but a "Hermit" country. Khiva has become a way-station. Mecca need no longer be but a distant name to an enterprising traveler. White

### Tibet Grows Hospitable

men come and go at Timbuctoo with no hindrance save a desert fast being set at naught by plane and tractor and French ingenuity. It is true that Tibet's Dalai Lama recently refused certain "British Buddhists" permission to visit his long-veiled capital, but that was because it had transpired that the pilgrims were all trained moving-picture men, armed with their machines, and the Lhasa authorities not only disliked that idea but also (and certainly with some show of reason) questioned the authenticity of the "conversions."

And yet that "Roof of the World" is far, indeed, from the "Forbidden Land" which, almost proverbially, it has come to seem. Telegraph communication has been established with India for some considerable time. The Mt. Everest expedition was made heartily welcome there, photographing whatever they cared to in the Sacred City's self. Tomorrow or next day Sven Hedin is to set out on his fifth trip into its jumble of 10,000-foot valleys and 20,000-foot mountains, while the Russian explorer Koslov has just been granted a subsidy by the Soviet authorities to defray the costs of a three-year study of Tibetan archeology and history.

Now comes Sir George Pereira to tell of a ten-day stay at Lhasa, where not only was he received by the Dalai Lama but entertained by him. Tempora mutantur, clearly. Setting out from Peking, Sir George covered something better than 7000 miles, walking perhaps a half of that little distance, and all within two years. The journey was peaceful throughout, even in the two worst of the brigand-infested provinces of China, Shensi and Szechuan; all the wayfarer found necessary was to inform the local magistrates, who "arranged" with the bandits. At the Tibetan capital he was made the guest of the Commander-in-Chief, a man of thirty-eight, deep in the study of English, who, as if in further proof of the changed stage-setting, said his daughter was attending a boarding school in Darjeeling.

As one reads in the London Times interview of these details, and vastly more, the thought harks back to Charles Lamb's adventurous friend, who was one of but three Europeans to penetrate those Himalayan fastnesses between 1760 and the day of Sir Francis Young-

husband, and so there comes anew a broader realization of the truth of Sir Walter Raleigh's statement: "Even now we are but at the beginning. The bounds of the future are set only by the limits of the globe and man's curiosity."

THERE is nothing like a high-sounding Greek name, difficult of pronunciation and to the multitude more difficult of understanding, with which to dispose of the arguments of an adversary. The Billingsgate fishwife, who was silenced by the philosopher who called her a "rectangular parallelepipedon," has passed into history. Now it appears that the people who object to the process of strapping a dog or a rabbit to a board, and carving it into quivering slices for the gratification of a curiosity which those who possess it call scientific, but which others are likely to call depraved, are to be thrust aside as victims of "zoophile psychosis." Here is indeed a resonant, mouth-filling phrase with which to demolish the opponents of an abominable, heartbreaking practice.

The New York Times contributes this new argument to the vivisection campaign. A bill is pending before the New York Legislature intended to check the operations of those who believe that life and sensation were put into helpless animals and that therefore scientific amateurs of refined torture may experiment upon them. The people who have gone to Albany to advocate the passage of this bill are, in the minds of this New York editor, enjoying "a perverse satisfaction which the psychologists thoroughly understand," and the fact that the bill not only seeks to put proper restrictions upon the dissection of living dogs, but would attempt further to curb certain practitioners of surgery in the growing custom of experimenting upon the children of the poor, in public hospitals, increasingly enrages him. The interest of the humanitarian in helpless animals is dismissed as the result of "zoophile psychosis." As yet no convenient phrase has been found to bring ridicule and contempt upon those who would guard equally helpless children against surgical operations, undertaken less for the benefit of the sufferer than for the maintenance of a doubtful theory, or for the education of a gaping class of medical students.

Translated, of course, into its English equivalent, the phrase hurled with such withering contempt is one rather of compliment. A zoophile psychosis simply means a state of mind in which the love of animals has a prominent place. The Ancient Mariner of Coleridge's poem suffered from this complaint when he set down the rule which must appeal to every individual of humane and God-fearing instincts:

He prayeth best who loveth best  
All things, both great and small.

As against the practitioner of vivisection, and the defender of the use of children for experiments, intended to buttress up some surgical theory, we think may be set up, with entire confidence, the saying of the Master: "Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

TWENTY-FOUR hours after the district court had declared the minimum wage law for women to be unconstitutional in the District of Columbia, the women waitresses in a well-known restaurant received notice of a cut in salary from \$16.50, the amount previously stipulated by law, to \$5 a week. Such an actuality shows the absurdity of the theory that the cause of woman's rights will best be served by the enactment of a bill which in one general declaration sets women on an equality with men before the law and sweeps away the protective legislation already enacted for women.

It should not cause any surprise, therefore, that in pushing for a bill of this character the National Woman's Party is encountering the united opposition of a group of other women's organizations with some 12,000,000 members. It is a question of method that has occasioned the sharp division of opinion. All of the women's organizations concerned desire the removal of existing legal discriminations against women. What these other organizations desire is to make sure that in securing more rights, women do not lose some of those already gained.

When the National Woman's Party first brought forward its so-called "blanket bill" to establish the legal equality of women with men, lawyers from all over the country declared that the bill would wipe out the protective legislation already secured for women. They pointed to the fact that men have secured the eight-hour day by trade agreement and urged that women have not had sufficient solidarity of organization throughout the trades to gain such agreements for themselves. Hence, to wipe out the protective legislation for women, they said, would have the effect not of equalizing the status of women with men, but of placing them far lower in the scale than men.

For many months the National Woman's Party combated this argument, declaring that its proposed bill would not in the slightest degree endanger protective legislation for women. It cast aside this subterfuge, however, at its last national convention, when it came out openly against protective legislation for women and as entirely willing to have it wiped off the statute books.

At the present time the National Woman's Party is working to force adoption of its program by state legislatures, regardless of the fact that the great majority of women do not desire legislation secured on this basis. In Massachusetts it has come squarely up against the fact that it is contrary to accepted legislative procedure to consider a blanket bill dealing with laws already passed. It, therefore, has caused to be introduced a bill with some thirty-two specific counts of inequalities to be

### "Zoophile Psychosis!"

eliminated. In Massachusetts, as elsewhere, other large organizations of women are opposing the bill because they disbelieve in the wisdom of the general method offered by the National Woman's Party.

It is unfortunate that a split should exist in women's organizations now that equal suffrage has been gained and the joint activities of all women are needed for the advancement of good citizenship. It is well, however, that women voters are stopping to consider carefully the rights which they desire. There cannot be too many real rights. But it is possible to mistake the nature of those things which are believed to be rights and the method by which equality may best be obtained.

EXPLORERS of the forbidding Arctic and Antarctic regions who fare forth tomorrow, or next year, probably will desert their craft built to resist the encroaching ice floes, abandon their sledges and dog teams, destroy their charts showing the location of food caches, and skim safely above the frozen seas in motor-driven dirigibles. All maps hereafter made, it is promised, will be from photographs of those regions taken as the giant airship wends its way along the shores, up the inlets and over the mountain peaks which have defied, for many years, the ingenuity of intrepid adventurers.

In July next, or possibly shortly thereafter, the great dirigible ZR-1, now approaching completion at Lakehurst, N. J., will be ready to go into commission. It has a total length of 680 feet, and will carry 2,000,000 cubic feet of helium gas. The projected voyage, according to Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the veteran explorer, is entirely feasible. He believes that his occupation as a sailor of the ice-bound seas is gone, and that all future quests of the unexplored sections of the world will be by airship or airplane. He presents to the traveler and tourist of the next decade an entertaining prospectus. He outlines, fascinatingly, the forthcoming air tours from England to Japan via the Arctic Ocean, and promises practically an all-daylight journey covering the 6000-mile air-line distance between the two countries.

One cannot fancy that as an all-year route the one outlined would be particularly inviting. But it is easy to imagine that, starting from England in the early morning of a midsummer day and reaching the land of the midnight sun before the hour of darkness in the southern country, one might feel himself well started on a pleasant cruise. Continued daylight would be assured, according to Mr. Stefansson, until the travelers approached Japan, 3000 miles nearer by air than by the shortest trans-Siberian rail-and-water route. One night of darkness might be encountered, but even that could be avoided, it is promised, by careful maneuvering.

The prospect is indeed alluring. Some assurance and not a little courage will be required to make it possible for the trail-blazers on the initial trip to sit tightly and comfortably in their compartments. It is a long way from home and the fireside, and even a midsummer night north of the Arctic Circle is none too warm for comfort. But the pathway will be marked, no doubt, and it will be followed in coming years by uncounted thousands of non-stop express airships. The radio and the wireless telegraph will keep the passengers in touch with the busy world which lies below them far to the south. The aurora and the midnight sun will be their beacons, and the North Star their unvarying guide.

## Editorial Notes

THERE is much more than appears on the surface in the statement of fact in a report issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, that for the first time in their lives the peasants of Rumania and Bulgaria are freely eating bread from the wheat which they have grown. Hitherto these peasants have raised much wheat on the estates of the wealthy landowners, but it was all shipped away. Now they are claiming their own. Says the report in part:

After centuries of submerged individuality, he (the peasant) is taking his place among his own people as a man, despite the obstructions of the great lords and the opposition of the cities.

A great awakening is silently going on throughout the world in many directions, and it must be reckoned with in any just estimate of the future of civilization.

IN CONNECTION with the recent arrival of King George's first grandson, it may interest many to know; that under Letters Patent issued in 1917, defining the style and title to be borne in future by members of the Royal Family, it is declared:

The children of any Sovereign of the United Kingdom and the children of the sons of any such Sovereign and the eldest living son of the eldest son of the Prince of Wales shall have and at all times hold and enjoy the style, title, or attribute of Royal Highness, with their titular dignity of Prince or Princess prefixed to their respective Christian names, or with their other titles of honor; that save as aforesaid the titles of Royal Highness, Highness, or Serene Highness and the titular dignity of Prince or Princess shall cease, except those titles already granted and remaining unrevoked.

The new arrival, therefore, is not a Prince.

It is not given to every public man to leave a testament to his greatness in a few words penned with no idea that they would constitute his last public utterance. Such was, however, the case with Dr. Alois Rashin, Czechoslovak Minister of Finance, who in the message he sent to his colleagues in the Cabinet a few days before he was assassinated recently included these words:

Politics are terrible, difficult. A heavy responsibility rests on all for the fate of our country. A politician must speak the truth, the ruthless truth.

When even one politician in a small country dares publicly to express such a sentiment, it shows that the heaven is at work which will finally leaven the whole field of politics.

## Speechless Despots

CORK, IRELAND, March 3 (Special Correspondence)—Tonight I am awakened by the barking and yelping—forgive the exaggeration—of a hundred dogs. How it started, where it will end, are questions as complicated as Irish politics themselves. In my most poetical or most curious moments I would not dare to investigate; for Southern Ireland is a despotism, a despotism of animals.

Every morning as I go up the street I step aside to give way to an elegant drove of pigs. I have to maneuver through a score of cows, sidling with lowered heads, round the corner. Ducks follow me through their favorite puddles; chickens watch me from garden walls. My head is so full of drovers' cries—the mechanical "Ho! Ho!" or "Hoy! Hoy!" in tones rich and rural—that, putting it in the form of a "bull," I am almost bewildered into contributing my own share to nature's untrained orchestra by braying!

And when I want to tramp over the hills and breathe swifter air, what is my lot but to trudge two miles in the red mud behind Mr. O'Sullivan's steaming cows; or, if I take a short cut by the bogs, to meet pigs pale as the moon and with that innocence of eye and tail which deceived Charles Lamb into writing his unctuous "Dissertation." Even when my humbled thoughts have sought peace in the ambling ways of the market place, somebody's chickens will have trespassed among some one else's cabbages, or Mrs. Burke's donkey will be causing as much comment, not to say criticism, as a speech at Westminster. Puddles and pigs, cows and—why I could write a nursery rhyme about it all.

Nature may give us strange bedfellows but who would expect or even hope to travel with chickens? But remembering the tale about the cow and the West Clare railway, what will one not believe about traveling in Ireland? There is a light railway struggling through a country of rivers and broken bridges, which gave me the most uproarious journey I have ever had; for at Carrigrohane, if I remember rightly, the train was boarded by several complete orchestras of chickens. I think it would exceed the scope of even futuristic writing to tell how I fared for an hour afterward. There is the nobility of blank verse in the merest gurgle from a cockerel, if one believes Monsieur Rostand; but hush—how can I describe the accents of fifty tethered creatures, fluttering on the floor, sprawling on the seats, and crying in every thinkable tone, plaintive or resigned, in an atmosphere of dust and feathers? With the solemnity of a king's jester I give you my word that I know what it is to travel with chickens!

Yet I have always loved animals; but now I have learned to respect them. The social life of the peasant is ruled by them. Many a farmer's daughter has married the returned emigrant, by the support of a respectable dowry of pigs. Synge gives it in a sentence, if you seek your instances in literature rather than in life. In "The Shadow of the Glen," Nora says:

What way would I live, and I an old woman, if I didn't marry a man with a bit of a farm, and cows on it, and sheep on the back hills?

And if a handful of cattle can make a marriage, they can bolster up a man's good name as well. Many a horse has saved an Irishman's reputation. I once overheard a conversation between two farmers. Said one:

"Oh, yes, Tom was a desperate queer character, sir. And they do be saying he was on the run, and his son in the mountains as well. Desperate queer, but a good judge of horse flesh."

"Oh, it's a good judge he was, indeed. Would you be there that time?"

And so Tom was vindicated.

If it is possible to look upon life in terms of cattle the Irish peasant certainly does. However far his fancy, his treasure is where his heart is. There may be shepherds who, at shearing time, shear the Golden Fleece. These are the poets that Shane Leslie suggests in "Muckish Mountain":

Muckish you will not forget the people  
Of the laughing speech and eye,  
They who gave the name of Pig-back-mountain  
And the Heavens for a sty!

There must be poetry even in pigs, in all living creatures. Where is there not poetry to the hearing ear? I do not mean as Adam Lindsay Gordon heard it, by putting narrative to the galloping of steeds, or by making subjects of dumb creatures; but by making of them figures of speech—with ear finely attuned, hearing poetry as cattle walking. Let Yeats explain me:

The years like great black oxen tread the world.

May there not be an undefinable note of home-calling in the lowing of the cattle in the valleys, which will touch the hearts of the "boys" hiding in the mountains, and bring them meditating down to peace? V. S. P.

## The Real America of Today

THE typical America, on the whole the America that rules and has its way, despite very important minorities, writes Dr. C. W. Saleeby, in The Outlook of London, is of British origin, reads English literature, likes Shakespeare and Tennyson, and of its own, Whittier, most decidedly, rather than Whitman. It is respectable, conventional, goes to church (which is what we should call chapel here, a most important point), and represents what in this country is called the Non-conformist Conscience. We have no idea here of the national and law-making power in the United States of the Methodist, Baptist, and other churches. These people are simple-minded, they love their homes, are sentimental, idealistic, fond of children; their young women vote, and their young men find reasons to vote and to behave as their young women desire. Now the churches and the church-going public in America (apart from the Roman Catholic Church and the Episcopal Church as organizations) are absolutely still for prohibition; and no politician can long survive their disapproval.

Now these people have a certain view of Europe. From their distance the whole of our Continent looks much smaller than from here: after a few months over there one sees it so oneself. Many see it as an old, decadent, quarreling, seething congeries of small nations, dominated by the "king-business," with much respect for idlers and parasites, and inclined to spend all its spare cash on war and "booze." Two years ago Mr. Harold Spender wrote that every sneer at prohibition that reaches the middle west from Europe strengthens the determination of American mothers never again to let their boys embark for war in Europe. . . . When these Americans, who are still the ruling majority in that country, are asked to remit the debts of Europe to them, they remind themselves of the known armaments and drink bills of Europe, and reckon that the money would be safer on their side of the Atlantic. Any reader of these words who yearly gives as much money for the purposes of civilization in Europe and Asia as most of these people give every day or week is in a position to sneer at this attitude.